The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,598 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3041	550	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Anderson	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3964	600	E. Asshdowa	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	600	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2984	550	G. S. Fivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	5.0	J. P. Hassall	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CLYDE	4124 800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984 500	G. scrivenor	19th ,,
SURAT	3142 550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128 600	R. G. Murray	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th ,,	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3 41	550
19th ,,	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3964	600
16th ,,	"ASSAM"	3038	600
* 30th ,,	"MALWA"	2939	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 28th ,,	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *via* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class..... ,, 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under twelve to Marseilles Rs. 30, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	K. Depperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,000	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th ,,
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.P.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400
S.S. WISTOW HALL	Verrill	2700	450

on or about 4th Mar.
on or about 28th ,,

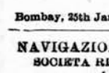
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr,	1886 About 1886
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr,	About 1886
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	5th Feb.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

UNDER ORDERS of the HIGH COURT, N.-W. P., SALE of the MARKHAM GRANT ESTATE has been POSTPONED till the 20th day of February, 1886, and that there is a reserve price of Rs. 100,000 thereon.

B. MATTHIAS,
Clerk of Court.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Buader, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th February, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bearein, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1886. Agents.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—		
Plain Brown	from 7	8 to 11 0
Fancy Colours	,, 10	8 to 24 0
Fancy Stripes	,, 9	8 to 20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White	,, 13	8 to 15 8
Fancy Colours	,, 16	8 to 25 0
Fancy Stripes	,, 17	0 to 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours	,, 11	0 to 23 8
Fancy Stripes	,, 14	8 to 25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool	,, 16	0

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves	,, 22	8 to 26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	,, 35	0 to 40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	,, 48	0 to 58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves	,, 67	0 to 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,, 54	0 to 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	,, 60	0 to 84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)	,, 43	0 to 60 0
Gauze Pants	,, 43	0 to 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	,, 67	0 to 90 0
Stout Whites Mid Lambswool Pants	,, 70	0 to 85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.'
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

Entirely new stock Travelling Rugs and Mauds imported direct.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.

Warranted all pure Wool in the most popular and fashionable Clan favours.
Rs. 28-8 each, cash.

ALL WOOL MAUDS.

In a variety of Scotch mixtures.
From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 28-8 each, cash.

ALL WOOL RUGS.

A Choice Assortment of Fancy Patterns, very suitable for Railway Travelling, Shikarry, District use, &c., &c.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 each, cash.

THE NEW HIGHLAND WRAPS.

Pure Scotch Wool, in Fancy Checks,
Rs. 20 each nett.

THE "SANDRINGHAM" CARRIAGE WRAPS.

Beautifully Soft and Warm; all Wool, Fancy Tartan patterns.
Rs. 28-8 each, cash.

WASHING COTTON DUST WRAPS.

In neat and pretty fancy stripes.
From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-8 each, cash.

TURKISH TOWELS AND BLANKETS.

White Turkish Toilet Towels	... 22 by 44 in.	Rs. 11 doz.
Superior do.	do.	... 23 by 44 in. ,, 14 ,,
Extra Quality	do.	... 23 by 44 in. ,, 20 ,,
Plain Brown Linen	do.	... 20 by 48 in. ,, 16 ,,
Brown Linen Striped	do.	... 20 by 48 in. ,, 18 ,,
White Turkish Bath	do.	... 41 by 57 in. ,, 27 ,,
Brown Linen	do.	... 36 by 54 in. ,, 33 ,,

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.

Size 48 by 80 inches.

"These Blankets afford a great luxury after the Bath; by means of their absorbent qualities and ample size, the person is dried without a chance of ceiling chilled."

Price per pair Rs. 8, cash.

RAIN UMBRELLAS. SUN UMBRELLAS.

HOSIERY.

HATS AND HELMETS. PUGGAREES.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

GLOVES. HANDKERCHIEFS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA & POONA.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen.	Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S	Invalid	BRANDY, ****	,,	54	0
Specially adapted for medical use.					
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	,,	33	0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.					
TREACHER'S	Old Pale	BRANDY, **	,,	30	0
A very choice and matured spirit					
TREACHER'S	Pale	BRANDY, *	,,	26	0
A sound and good peg Brandy					
TREACHER'S	Glenlivet	WHISKY,	,,	22	8
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.					
TREACHER'S	Old Irish	WHISKY,	,,	22	8
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow					
TREACHER'S	Superior Old	HOLLANDS,	,,	16	0
A pure wholesome spirit					
TREACHER'S	Old Plymouth	GIN,	,,	18	0
Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour					
TREACHER'S	Dry Unsweetened	GIN,	,,	18	0
A perfectly pure spirit, very superior					
TREACHER'S	Sweetened Old Tom	GIN,	,,	17	0
High quality and delicate flavour					
TREACHER'S	Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	,,	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Goods in all their Departments and beg to state that their prices have lately undergone a Complete Revision in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of Goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their Stock.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COGNACS & WHISKIES.

WHY PAY FOR BRANDS?

WE offer our own selected Spirits at the following rates, and invite comparison in qualities and prices with other well-known Shippers:—

COGNACS.

Cash. Rs.	as.		Credit. Rs.	as.
21	0	Alexandre & Co., "A GOOD PEG BRANDY"	22	0
20	0	Jules Lennox do.	21	0
16	0	Lagrange & Co. "TROIS COQS"	17	0
		(Our own selection.)		
26	10	Yellow Capsule "A SUPERIOR PEG BRANDY" *	28	0
29	8	Blue Capsule "SOFT OLD PALE" **	31	0
33	5	Green Capsule "VERY SOFT OLD PALE" ***	35	0
37	0	White Capsule "VERY CHOICE" ****	39	0
46	8	Black Capsule "RARE OLD CLUB," 20 years old	49	0
		SCOTCH WHISKY.		
20	0	Caledonia Blend	21	0
21	0	Breadalbane Highland Whisky	22	0
23	12	Fine Highland Malt "OUR OWN"	25	0
25	12	Superior old Blend ,,	27	0

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT IMPORTERS.

PROFESSIONAL TASTERS AND EXPERTS.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND TRADERS.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order.....Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44.....Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order.....Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12.....Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order.....Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments.....Rs. 286.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,

(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),

BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

		Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Lafite, Château Mouton, Château Rauzan, Château Palmer, Château Larose, St. Julien	After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0
		38 0	40 0
		24 0	26 0
		28 0	30 0
		25 0	27 0
		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite, Medoc, Medoc, Bombay bottled	Breakfast Wines.	17 0	19 0
		15 0	17 0
		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		61 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		56 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee" (Extra Sec.)		59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry		36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			
PORT.			
Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*		28 8	...
Invalids' Rich ,, ,, ,,		28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity ... ... *black* ,,		25 0	...
A good full Wine ... ... *red* ,,		21 0	...
Spanish Port the best ... ... *green* ,,		16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca		36 0	...
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.			

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the WEAVING, REELING, BALING, BUNDLING and ENGINE-HOUSE at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

Tenders will be received on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1886, next, at one o'clock p. m., at the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee.

For further information, plan, &c., apply to Mr. BABAJEE GOPALJI, Surveyor and Builder.

A deposit of Rs. 500 will have to be lodged with tender. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

FAST DYED KHAKI.

E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS, FOR

LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz:—

DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.

All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.

Samples and Price-Current on application.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 46 inches diameter.
9 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICK-AXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.

Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE KAVASJEE MODY has, contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. MANEKJEE NOWROJEE MISTRI. Any and all person or persons, having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, at our office, No. 27, Meadow street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage or tenements, bungalows, out-houses and trees standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Bhoiwara road at Bandora in Salsette in the registration sub-district of Salsette district, Thanna in the zilla of Thanna containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts assessed under survey No. 244 and bounded on the east south and west by the public road of said Bhoiwara and on the North by the ground formerly belonging to Dhunjeebhoy Engineer and now to Ardeshir Retonjee Setna, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Framjee Dorabjee Machi and now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Kavasjee Mody.—Dated this 25th day of January 1886.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW SHIPMENTS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
BASS' by Read Bros.	5	12
GUINNESS'S do.	5	12
PILSENER, "Früschoppen"	5	4
SPARKLING CIDER	6	8
NORFOLK DRY CIDER	6	8
MINERVA SPRING WATER	4	0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL	13	8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager ... Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.
LAST NIGHT OF
The Great Sensational Drama,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT,
INCLUDING
THE GRAND RAILWAY SCENE.
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEB.,
THE FARCE,
KISS IN THE DARK,
and the Comedy
DAVID GARRICK.
SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
Gilbert and Sullivan's new Japanese Comic Opera,
THE MIKADO.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. VICTORIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY have now on hand a large assortment of Floor Cloth of the newest designs.

For samples apply to the AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

ELGIN MILLS' TENTS.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HILL, Swiss Cottage and Bechoba Tents. Cabul Servants and Lascar Pals. To prevent delay and disappointment, all orders should be placed as early as possible.

Apply to the AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

GENUINE! GENUINE!! GENUINE!!!

CHUBB'S Genuine Safes.
CHUBB'S Genuine Writing Boxes.
CHUBB'S Genuine Cash Boxes.
CHUBB'S Genuine Paper Boxes.
CHUBB'S Genuine Deed Boxes.
CHUBB'S Genuine Full Front Cupboards.
CHUBB'S Genuine Key Boxes.
CHUBB'S Genuine Padlocks.
CHUBB'S Genuine Till Locks.
CHUBB'S Genuine Press Locks.
CHUBB'S Genuine Chest Locks.
CHUBB'S Genuine Cash Box Locks.
CHUBB'S Genuine Rim Dead Locks.
CHUBB'S Genuine Queen Pads.

Chubb's Illustrated price-list free by post.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
SUIT NO. 4569 of 1885.

PEROZBAI, widow of EDULJEE NUSSERJEE MEHTA and Assignee of RUTONBAI, the administratrix to the estate and effects of the late DADABHOY COWASJEE, deceased, by the constituted attorney, MERWANJEE DADABHOY.....Plaintiff.
vs.
PALLONJEE CURSETJEE SEEDEEWA, Kalawa, Commissariat Agent, residing at Sibi, Executor of LIMJEE BYRAMJEE, deceased .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated the 16th day of January, 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the above named Plaintiff.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement sixty-five and a half burgas, be the same little more or less, situate at Byculla, near the old Race-course, being a portion of ground belonging to the plaintiff, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 152, and New No. 13656, and bounded on the north by a bank of earth and the old Race-course road, and on the south by a bank of earth in the joint possession of the Plaintiff, and of Dhujeee Ookarda Lohana, and by the property of the said Dhunjee Ookarda Lohana, and of which the said Limjee Byramjee, deceased, was the lessee. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 17th day of February, 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 27th day of January, 1886.

A. K. OLIVER.
Acting Assistant Commissioner

TOILET SOAPS.
EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'opoponax, a l'Heleohope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MELVILLES "OSSOLINE."
FOR HORSES
IS MOST EFFECTIVE FOR RING BONE AND SIDE BONE.
REMOVES ALL BONE ENLARGEMENTS WITHOUT LEAVING ANY MARK OR BLEMISH.
IS THE MOST VALUABLE CURE FOR BONE SPAVIN.
IS THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPLINTS AND CURBS.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,
PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only,
Per pot., Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.
GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.
Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.
Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!!!
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 2ND FEB., AT 9 P.M.,
AND
NEXT THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
AT 9 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

MONSR H. BEAUCOURT is no longer under MY EMPLOYMENT, and anybody advancing money on my name will be doing so at his own risk and responsibility.

G. VOLPI,
Alfred Theatre.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CAIRO" arrived from Hull and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1886.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed commodious BUNGALOW, with stabling, &c., situated on an elevated ground at Dadur, commanding a splendid view from all sides, and five minutes walk from Dadur Station. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 126th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORA MOOSAJEE VULLIJEE has AGREED TO MORTGAGE the undermentioned property, viz.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the Modý Bay estate in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 342 2-9ths square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 818), and assessed in the books of the Assesor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by vaccant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on or towards the south by Compta-street, on or towards the east by Frere-road, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., C. I. E., which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Moosajee Vullejee.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Meadows-street, Fort, within (8) eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgages will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1886.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE is hereby given that DATUBHAI MANJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, has contracted to PURCHASE the undermentioned property, from BAI JIBAI, widow of ALLARAKHIA SAJAN, deceased. All persons having, or claiming to have any interest in the same or any portion thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance, gift or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to notice in the same known in writing to the undersigned, solicitors, to the Purchaser, at their Office, No. 20, Esplanade-road, Fort, over the National Bank of India, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, which will be considered as waived, null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate in Samuel-street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 110 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment and ward No. 3,000, and street Nos. 280 and 286, and bounded on the east by Chinch-bunder 2nd street, on the south and partly on the west by the vacant piece of ground belonging to Jasanath Fasirjee, and on the north and partly on the west by the property of Hurmukhroy Khetsey, Marwadi, and which said premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Jibai.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1886.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAIKHASHROO MUNCHERJEE HIRAMANEK has contracted for the absolute SALE of the undermentioned property to NAJAR ALI MAHMED KALAN, Pensioner, Inspector of Police, of Hyderabad Deccan. All title, or interest in the same, or any part, right required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived. All that piece of pension and tax-land admeasuring 4470 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collectors old No. 572 and new No. C-2730, and old survey No. 212, new survey No. 1,755, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 13 and 19, ward No. 3106, situate on the western side of Doongersy-road, on Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, bounded on the east by the said Doongersy-road, on the west by certain charitable grazing ground, on the north by the property forming part of the cart, called Joonah Malowdah or Ambawady, on the south by the property of Jaitha Doongersy.—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1886.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of Javerbai, widow of Jairam Luckmidass, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKAR PREMJEE KARA, BHATIA MO. DAR HEERJEE, and SHA MOOLCHAND NENSI, three of the Executors named in the will according to the tenor thereof.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 1st day of February, 1886.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS-STREETS.

SALE OF STONE SLABS, &c., in H.M. Dockyard, Fort.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 P.M., in the above Dock compound consisting of number of blue stone slabs, chunam, rubbish, old battens, old planking, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1886.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON begs most respectfully to inform his customers that he has engaged two experienced Hair Dressers from the Academy of London and Paris and earnestly solicits their kind patronage. Perfumery and Toilet requisites from the best manufacturers may also be had No. 42, Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTATE.

ANY persons having claims against the Estate of the late Surgeon Major HENRY ALFRED LEWIS, I.M.D. are requested to communicate with the undersigned. No claims will be entertained after the 28th February, 1886.

F. B. BOONE, Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Belgaum, 25th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1886, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, from 1st April, 1886, up to 31st March, 1887.

Particulars regarding terms of Contract and printed forms of Tenders and Schedules of Stores required are procurable at this Office on payment.

F. G. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 29th January, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment East-street, Poona

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8, No. trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soondy and Co., Rampart-row.

COME AND SEE our new Picture Frames, Roman Pearls, Beaded Cushions, Slippers, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Frillings, Laces, Gloves. At prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW GOODS and LATEST NOVELTIES in all Departments JUST OPENED, at our New Branch, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort. Early inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a smart young CLERK with some knowledge of accounts. Apply sharp, stating salary, to A., care of this Office.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do., 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE undersigned have an opening for two European or Eurasian lads who have matriculated.—GOSTLING and MORRIS, Architects.

ANY CLASS of temporary BUILDING wanted put up in Fort Write particulars of existing, or send offers to erect new building to X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER WANTED for a Cotton Pressing Factory up-country. Salary, Rs. 125 to 150. Apply COMPANY, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OH SONNY, I cant express to you my pleasure. I had never tasted such Ice-creams in Bombay as I had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY Church-gate-street.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY the 6th instant, a handsome and stylish four wheeled PERTH CART, almost new, with pole, shafts, lamps, &c., complete. A very pretty carriage for a lady to drive.

WATCH-GUARDS and neck-chains, lockets, keyrings, charms, &c., &c., in Gold and Silver, Indian and English make. Prices very moderate. A. STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies Own material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLTS "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG 5, Meadow-street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bomba Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Maneckji Nowroji Mistry, 108, lower Colaba.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 23 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SERGE, 54 inch width at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. LALJEE & Co., Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 15, Marine-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile No. 35, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABRAHIM MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, worth Rs. 50,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts' Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m. Monthly Boarders taken.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ation Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantages of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 3rd February next at the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. for contract for the supply of different descriptions of soap as per schedule from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st December 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received on 3rd February next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a. m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar.. Mhow ..... Nusrabad ... Neemuch .... Karachi ..... Hyderabad.... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad ..	Leather articles, Bamboo and Rattan articles, &c.	}	under Schedule No. 5
	Cattle Equipments and Dead stock	}	Do. No. 8

Tenders for the supply of Mule and Bullock Equipments under the above schedules, required for the above stations, except Bombay and for the stations subordinate to them, will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Poona, Mhow, and Karachi, as shown below. The new musters of these equipments, according to which the supplies will be received from contractors, can be seen at each of the Depot Transport Offices at the three stations. Tenders for the supplies required by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, will be received by him.

At Poona	For Poona.....	And their Subordinate Stations.	
	" Ahmednagar..		
	" Mhow		
At Mhow	" Nussirabad	Do. do. do.	
	" Neemuch.....		
	" Ahmedabad ..		
	" Deesa		
At Karachi..	" Karachi.		
	" Hyderabad.		

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per. cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Dec. 1885.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 11 a m.
Volunteer Rifle Association meeting.
Band, E. Y. Regiment, Colaba, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5 45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Under the Gas-Light," 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, Vulpi's Performing Animals, 9 p. m.
Polo, at Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 30th:—Mesopedia (s), from Jeddo. On the 31st:—Taif (s), from Jedda. Yesterday:—Shahzada (s), from Calcutta; and I. M. S. Tenasserim, Karrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Manilla (s), for Genoa, &c.; Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf; Glanivor (s), Diamond Island; and Brunhilda, Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Huzara and Victoria entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Clyde yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 5-45 p.m. :—

Grand March	From Athalie ....Mendelssohn.
Overture	La Nesge ....Auber.
Selection	Song of Weis ....Maanen.
Valse	Nappies ....Waldeufel.
Operatic Selection	I Bigandi....Meroadante.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POLO.—The sides this afternoon are :—Black and Yellow—Mr. Craigie, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Macrae, and Mr. Pease, *vs.* White.—Mr. Cloete, Mr. Graham, Mr. King, and Captain Puayre. Play to begin at 5 p.m.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Manjee Sewjee, a Hindoo vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession two pumaloes, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. He was fined Rs. 10.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—Gunnoo Dookal and Chota Pansar, boatmen belonging to a Customs boat, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji of stealing a quantity of contraband salt from the salt gans at Matoonga on Saturday last. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the E. Y. Regiment at Colaba this evening at 5 p.m. :—

The Pinafore Lancers	W. Allen.
Overture	Le Pre aux Cleres....Herold.
Valse	La Barcarolle ....Waldtenfel.
Selection	Up the Rio Van Winkle..Pasquetto.
Valse	Venezia ....Desormes.
Polka	Mother Hubbard ....C. Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—Thakorepursed Davoodeen, a Policeman of the Gondal State Railway, whilst on duty on the 9th ultimo over the treasury of the Railway Police, stole from him despatch-box containing Rs. 900 in currency notes and cash, belonging to Mr. D. W. McPherson, and absconded. He was arrested by Inspector Cobb on Sunday night at Duncan-road with property to the value of Rs. 40, a 4th portion of which was found in his possession, and the rest with other persons with whom he had left it for safe custody.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Volpi, the proprietor of a performing menagerie, reported to the police on Saturday that, on going to the Alfred Theatre at 5 o'clock that morning, he discovered that a portfolio, containing currency notes amounting in all to Rs. 800, which had been kept in a locked wooden box, the key of which was with complainant was missing.—Mr. W. B. George, an assistant apothecary attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba, reported to the police, that a set of gold studs set with sapphires and valued at Rs. 35, was stolen from his quarters during his absence at Poona between the 29th and 31st ultimo.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Govind Raghoo, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a padlock and key, the property of Babajee Trimback, a Brahmin priest. On Friday night the accused entered the premises of complainant on the pretext of engaging him to perform a religious ceremony; and finding him engaged at his meals, walked away with the padlock and key which were lying in a window. He was arrested by a policeman who observed him passing away with the property. On admitting five previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.—We understand that an evening concert under the patronage of H. E. the Governor will be given in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 9th current, for the benefit of the funds of that deserving institution, the Scottish Orphanage. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to sing and play :—Mr. Morland, Mrs. Hargreave, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Masi and Mr. Jonston. The above names are sufficient to ensure that the music will be of the highest order and we would recommend lovers of good music, and the friends of the Orphanage to lose no time in securing seats.

ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.—Mr. Gatt, residing on the Apollo Reclamation, reported to the police that, at 5 p.m. on Saturday his daughter, named Antonio Gatt, aged 14 years, who had left home to go to the R. C. Chapel in Medow-street, had not returned nor been heard of since. The complainant suspected a nephew of his, named Martinelli, to have persuaded the girl to elope with him because the girl's parents were adverse to his marrying her. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties, and yesterday the girl Antonio came and gave herself up at the office of the Commissioner of Police. She was then handed over to Mr. Superintendent Sweeney, and subsequently made over to her parents, with a request that the father of the girl may institute legal proceedings, as advised, against his nephew, Martinelli.

LOWER COLABA DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the lower class of Hindoos attending Mrs. Trimbuk's school, at Lower Colaba, was held last evening in Dean Lane Hall, Fort. The Rev. Dr. A. G. Fraser presided, and there was a good attendance of European ladies and gentlemen. The report read by the secretary, Mr. Trimbuk Canaren, stated that during the past year 27 additional scholars had been received; but 23 of the most promising pupils had recently left; some to earn their livelihood, and others to further their knowledge of English by joining other schools, and the majority, 14 girls, to go to the homes of their mothers-in-law. The absence of these bright faces was a matter of regret to the superintendent; still it was some gratification to know that "although, when admitted, they were little better than street Arabs, with unwashed faces, repulsive manners, unable to read or cipher, in short, without any moral restraints, yet they leave with all the advantages which an infant institution such as this can bestow, having been taught to do patch-work and to knit caps and comforters for their young husbands as well as to read and write. The school had been examined by Mr. Kirkam, Educational Inspector; and although the official report was not yet known, still enough had been privately learned to encourage Mrs. Trimbuk to continue the good work in which she is engaged. The programme, consisting of hymns, dialogues, and addresses by the children in Marathi, having been gone through, Miss Rich, at the request of the chairman, distributed prizes of books. The proceedings terminated with a short, but encouraging address by the chairman, in which the good work done by the school was prominently mentioned.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE next meet advertised for the Rifle Butts will be on Thursday instead of on Wednesday morning. The master will wait for any gentlemen who come out in the train leaving Colaba, 5-15 local time.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day. There are in all eight cases, implicating nine prisoners, committed for trial, three by Mr. Cooper, four by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and one by Mr. Ryan. Four of the prisoners are Hindoos, four Mahomedans, and one Parsee. There is one case of infanticide, one of an attempt to commit murder, one of bigamy, one of delivering counterfeit coin, one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of house-breaking by night, one of theft, and the last of theft of a letter by a Post Office sorter. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. HURRY SUKOJEE, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for house-breaking by night in order to commit theft.
2. Goolabdas Jumnadas, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
3. Darkoo Witoba, committed by Mr. Ryan, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
4. Abdool Currim Damlia, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for attempting to commit murder.
5. Bhagee, woman, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for infanticide.
6. Dawoodbhoy Chandbhoy, committed by Mr. Cooper, for fraudulently delivering a counterfeit coin.
7. Fatna, woman, and Shaik Mahomed Rahomed, committed by Mr. Cooper, for bigamy, and abetment of bigamy.
8. Framjee Manockjee Kotwal, a sorter in the Post Office, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft of a letter.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER kills all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of Rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the offices of the company, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Batlivalla, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure of convening the second ordinary general meeting of shareholders, and submitting for their approval the annual balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1885. The erection of the machinery is approaching completion and the directors will have the pleasure of starting the mill within a few weeks with 5,536 spindles for spinning low counts. There is spare land and engine-power for extension up to 10,000 spindles. During the year under review the directors have allotted 800 shares, as will appear from the accounts. As anticipated in the company's prospectus there has been a revival in yarn trade. Coarse counts are now higher by three-eighths of an anna per lb. and cotton lower by about Rs. 10 per candy than last year, and the directors hope that, when they next meet the shareholders, they will be in a position to show satisfactory results of the working of the mill. Since the last report was circulated the directors have purchased a plot of free-hold ground contiguous to the mill and admeasuring 1,210 square yards at Re. 1 per square yard. The mill has been insured to the extent of Rs. 1,85,000 up to date, 23rd January 1886.

It was resolved that the directors' report and balance-sheet for the year ended 31st December 1885, be approved and adopted. Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Batlivalla, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director. Messrs. Narayen Vishram and Dorabjee Hormusjee were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

PRACTICE REGARDING THE DISMISSAL OF SUITS.

H. H. TOOKAJEE MAHARAJA HOLKAR VS. JAVERBAI AND OTHERS.

THIS suit, in which His Highness Maharaja Holkar claims a certain amount of money from the defendants, was put down on the board to-day for dismissal.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff and asked that the suit should not be dismissed, but only postponed for a month. The suit had been put down in the list for dismissal without giving any notice whatever to the plaintiff. The Maharaja Holkar had been very ill for a very long time, and the person in charge of the suit in Bombay had died in March. No other person had yet been appointed for the purpose of prosecuting the suit, there being no intention whatever on the part of His Highness to abandon it.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, opposed the application on behalf of the defendants. He said the suit had been put down in the list for dismissal in accordance with the practice in the Prothonotary's office. The practice was that, when a suit was not proceeded with for three years, it was put down on the board for dismissal. This rule had been originally made by Sir Mathew Sausse, and had been followed ever since.

Mr. Budroodeen.—Where is the rule you refer to?

Mr. Lang said he referred to the practice followed in the Prothonotary's office. It was a very good rule, as it induced people to prosecute their suits with a certain amount of diligence. The present suit had been filed in the year 1870, and no proceedings had been taken since 1881. Hence it was that the suit had been put down for dismissal. An affidavit had been filed by the plaintiff, nor had any reasons been suggested in his behalf, to show why no proceedings had been taken during this period.

Mr. Budroodeen.—There is no rule whatever on this point.

The judge.—But I ask what is the usual practice?

Mr. Budroodeen said there was nowhere any positive rule that a suit should be dismissed after a certain interval of time. It was optional to the court to dismiss it only on good reasons being shown.

His lordship decided that, if proceedings were not taken in a month's time, the suit would be dismissed.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

BEHCHRAJ RAMSOOK AND OTHERS *vs.* LUKMINARAYEN SHOJALAL.

THE plaintiffs, as the representatives of a Marwadi firm, claimed from the defendant Rs. 21,123-12. The defendant was the brother-in-law of the first plaintiff, and had been employed in the firm from 1861 to 1865, when the firm was dissolved. The plaintiffs had the fullest confidence in the defendant, who was also employed in other firms, in which Behchraj was a partner, till the year 1882-83. Shortly after the defendant had left the service of Behchraj, the latter found that between the years 1881 and 1865, the defendant had fraudulently misappropriated and applied to his own use large sums of money belonging to the firm which he was then serving, and had made false object of concealing the defalcations. The sums alleged to have been misappropriated amounted to Rs. 6,585-13, which, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent., reached a total of Rs. 21,123-12.

The defendant, by his written statement, denied the charges of fraud and misappropriation and said that he had not the sole charge of the books, though he sometimes made entries under instructions from the partners, who moreover kept the books. He had made no false entries or erasures, as alleged in the plaint. The defendant had filed a cross-suit claiming a sum of Rs. 7,408 from the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiffs, and applied for a postponement. Many of the witnesses in the case, said Mr. Latham, were residing up-country. The case appeared on the board on Saturday night, and the plaintiff, who was in Jodhpore, being communicated with, had telegraphed that it was impossible for him to appear that morning. Mr. Latham said further that the case was a complicated one and they would have to investigate the history of a succession of Marwadi firms.

His lordship said he must proceed with the case, there being no more cases on the board for that day. The plaintiffs must have known that the case was coming on.

Mr. Latham replied that nobody knew that it was coming on till Saturday night.

His lordship asked if the other side was ready to go on.

Mr. Jardine, who, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendant, said he was ready. The suit was now three years old, and the plaintiffs alleged that the defendant had misappropriated the money some twenty years ago. The suit had already been long very long, and as for the present application for postponement no notice had been given of it to the other side.

His lordship eventually granted a postponement of the suit for ten days.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

RIOTING AND CAUSING HURT.

THE EMPRESS *vs* MAHOMED HASANKHOT.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. J. Parsons, Sessions Judge, Tanna, who confirmed a sentence passed on the prisoner by Mr. W. W. Drew, first-class magistrate, Kolaba, of three months' simple imprisonment. He was charged with rioting and voluntarily causing hurt, and although in addition to the sentence of imprisonment, held to bail for good behaviour for one year in Rs. 1,000. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the appellant.

The case for the prosecution was that there was an unlawful assembly got up by the appellant, in which the Pardesis were set on and beaten. For the defence it was argued that the Pardesis interfered with the villagers while they were reaping their crops, that the latter resisted, and that a row ensued, with which the appellant had nothing to do, and for which he was in no way answerable. The question remained, the Sessions Judge thought, whether this was done with the aid or by the solicitation of the appellant. A great deal had been made in argument that the name of the appellant was not mentioned for five days after the riot. The magistrate had noticed the point, and settled it to his satisfaction in favour of the prosecution. It appeared to the Sessions Judge that the police were to blame for this. The Pardeshis of course could not give the name of a person they did not know. The chief constable said that it was by an oversight that the name of the appellant was not written in the diaries. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, it was very clearly proved that the unlawful assembly and the attack on the Pardeshis were originated and instigated by the appellant, and that he was present at it, aiding and abetting his followers. The Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Drew.

Mr. Branson, for the appellant, argued that the facts proved in the case did not constitute the offence of rioting and causing hurt. The magistrate committed a material irregularity in omitting consideration of the memo. given by the complainant to the chief constable on the day after the alleged riot, in which he mentioned the names of several of the accused, but did not mention the appellant's, and in which he said that the riot had no connection with the civil suit between the compalnant and the appellant. The learned counsel argued that the magistrate had mi-construed some of the evidence recorded in the case, and had assumed without any evidence that the date of the riot, 6th November last, given in the complaint, had been altered to the 2nd November, to favour the appellant.

Their lordships took time to consider their

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 65, Farringdon-road, London.

A MODEL NATIVE STATE.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD C. S. I., wrote as follows from Bhaonuggur on Dec. 9 :—We are living in a bungalow allotted to us by the hospitality of the Thakor of Bhaonagar, his Highness Rawul Shri Pukhtsinghjee Saheb. Plentiful verdure of acacia and mango trees relieves the dry grass and cloudless sky, and a sea-breeze sighs tightly through our painted kus-kus curtains from the creek which runs into the little city out of the Gulf of Cambay. A Hindoo temple, sacred to Mahadeo, peeps, white and graceful, over one corner of the compound, and over another rises the roof of the Thakor's Palace. Two of his sowars—stalwart Rajpoots, cavalry-men, in uniforms of scarlet and amber, with long curved sabres, and mounted on wiry Kattiawar stallions—sit motionless in their saddles outside ready to ride on even the most unmilitary errand. A water-wheel creaks, not unmelodiously, beyond the gate, pouring incessant streams and refreshing moisture over the thirsty plants and flowers in the *Moti Bagh*, or "Pearl Garden." Servants of the Prince, in scarlet liveries, told off for our comfort and tendance, sit about in groups, under the trees, or stand with crossed arms, waiting every order. The people of the city come and go in full view, the men in white, with high turbans, the women in many-coloured garments, bearing heavy loads on their heads, indifferent to the afternoon heat, which, for the European, seems considerable enough to render the hour of sunset desired. The great, milky-coated, high-humped cattle of Guzerat plod along the road with heads bent low in the wooden yoke, slowly dragging huge loads of cotton, grain, or fodder. Some striped tents pitched in the grounds lend picturesqueness to the scene, and cast broad black shadows on the burned up grass. Kites circle in the sky; parrokeets and mynas fly about; and the merops, glittening in his bronze and emerald plumage, dashes at every fluttering butterfly, returning on his capture with his prey to the neem-tree, where he plucks off the jewelled wings of the insect, and devours its body, until the ground beneath becomes like a kaleidescope with scattered colours. The Mihtarani passes, in crimson and blue sari, the lowest of the low for caste and for functions, yet walking under her load of refuse with erect figure and graceful gait like a brown statue. The Bhisti, with his cream-hued bullock, laden with the heavy leathern mussaks of water, goes hither and thither, sprinkling the dusty paths. A pariah dog or two—"whose home is Asia and whose food is rubbish"—sleeps in the sun, having ascertained that nobody is energetic enough at present to throw stones at him. It is a typical afternoon in the Indian "cold weather," bright, placid and salubrious.

We left Baroda by the mail train for Ahmedabad and Bhaonagar, via Wudhwan, starting in the pleasant coolness of an Indian dawn. Guzerat is known as "the garden of India," and Baroda is the best wooded part of Guzerat, so that the day broke upon endless groves of clustered trees and broad stretches of fields green with many crops. The popularity of the railway is remarkable. The third-class carriages divided into compartments with high wooden sides, are crowded with chattering friendly swarms of natives, who have, apparently, heaps of relations and acquaintances at every station, and an immense deal to say to them. As soon as the train stops the pani-wallahs—the men with water-to-sell—are round, and dispense a fresh supply of the element to thirsty lips, for it soon grows hot and dusty. The high-caste Hindoo cannot drink from the station chatty; a lota is emptied into his hands, and he quaffs from his palms, and then washes his perspiring but exclusive face. Nevertheless, for all their caste, the Hindoos are a democratic and easy-going people, so that you will see a Thakor's son, in tureen of red and gold, with coat of delicately embroidered muslin and, strings of precious pearls round his neck, jostling amicably among coolies, cattle-drivers, and bunia folk. He would not, however, eat a morsel of bread with one of them, or, for the matter of that, with one of us, if he were pinched with utmost hunger. As a rule, the natives here-abouts are remarkably good looking. One hardly observes an ill-favoured face—many have countenances of the highest refinement and gentleness of expression—and the children of from two to eight to twelve are positively beautiful. But the mothers do not like to have them too openly admired, for this reason they introduced into their dress some common article as a foil and counter-charm to "the evil eye," just as they plant one ugly, rough, wooden post among the stone pillars of a house-front, and hang an old shoe round the neck of the most comely cow in a herd. As the train approaches Ahmedabad, it comes into a country rich after the traveller can hardly believe they are not grey old men, squatted under the hedges, or grouped upon the embankments. Soon, however, he sees no end of "munkies" disporting themselves in the advancing train in half-dozens, their long tails erect in the air their puckered faces scrutinising the passing carriages. There are two varieties—the black-faced and the Hanuman—and hundreds of them are to be seen from the railway carriages walking comparatively ahead on the rails, jumping over the cactus fences, perched with long pendant tails on the branches of the trees, or solemnly assembled on some open field in a grave parliament of "four hands." Today, discussing the next wandering expedition. They steal a good deal of fruit and and grain, but the natives seldom or never molest them—thanks to the legend which recites how the Monkey-God helped to recover Sita—and it is the oddest thing to watch a knot of peasants walking through another knot of monkeys as if all alike were fellow-citizens.

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On returning from the gardens the conversation diverged to Rajpoot legends, one of which was recited by an English gentleman, and a native poet was introduced, who has the gift of improvising interminable Guzerat verses upon vast themes. The land is full of strange folk-lore and legends, to collect which would repay the labour of any intelligent resident. The chiefs of Bhaonagar belong to the Gohil class, which descends from the Solar Dynasty of Udaipore. They have fought, and "drunk the red cup of peace," and fought again, ever since Akbar's time in 1580 A.D., and have a whole literature of bardic ballads. Every village possesses its martial or religious legend. At Dandretia is a well of sweet water, in the midst of the salt plain of the Bhal. The story is that a merchant, named Daniasha, resided at Dantretia, whose son married a wife from inland. When she came to her husband's house she was given salt water for bathing, but she refused to bathe in salt water, and bathed with the water which she had brought from her home in a large earthern vessel. Her mother-in-law mocked her and said, "You had better arrange for your father to send you bathing-water daily." The bride, however, declared she would die of hunger rather than bathe in salt water and for three days and nights she fasted, worshipping Gangaji with great devotion. At the end of the third night the river goddess appeared to her and told her to take all her relatives with her to a spot north of the village, and that there they would see her (Ganga) flowing. In the morning the bride begged her relatives to accompany her to the spot, but they laughed at her. At last they went, and to their surprise saw a stream of pure sweet water flowing out of a virda. They then congratulated the bride, and after all bathing therein returned home. This stream is still sweet, and has ever since been named Gangwo. Then, again, at Mandwa, near Bhaonagar, there is a red Mahádes stone on which the marks where La Gohil the Rajput rode into the sea to please his lord. The Raja Sidhraj had visited the sea coast, and come amongst other places to Mandwa. On a certain day the waves were very violent and the sea much agitated, at which time Sidhraj had gone down to the sea-side attended by several horsemen. The King said, "He would be a brave man who would ride a hundred yards into the sea on a day like this." One of the horsemen replied, "There is no race so brave and gallant as the Gohil, one of them might do it, but no one else would dare to do so." Another answered "The Gohil race is brave in talk, but their bravery shows itself by boastings in the market place, there is no Rajput who would throw away his life for such a challenge." On hearing this La Gohil placed his hand on his moustache, bade them all farewell, and urged his horse into the ocean, where he was quickly overwhelmed. And, once more, by way of Buddhistic legend, there is the folk-lore held by the villagers of Moldi, a spot sixty miles south-west of Bhaonagar. There is a large pasture (vid) close to Moldi of which the Jhinjhwa grass is very sweet, and the milk of both the cows and buffaloes of Moldi is of excellent quality. Some Charans of the Pauchal, who were dealers in grain, happened to visit Moldi and purchased a large quantity of grain in the neighbourhood. They loaded their animals and placed a quantity of Jhinjhwa grass beneath their packs. Then they set out for Marwar, and when they reached Pali they alighted and sold their grain to a wealthy Wania merchant. This merchant had a very beautiful wife. She put a straw of the Jhinjhwa grass in her mouth and chewed it, and then smiled. Her husband, who was standing by, asked her why she smiled. She begged him not to press her to tell, but he insisted. Finally she told him that in a previous incarnation she had been a doe antelope, and had been used to graze in the lands of Moldi, and that the grass there was specially sweet. When she put the straw in her mouth she at once recognized the Ahmedabad, it comes into a country rich after the traveller can hardly believe they are not grey old men, squatted under the hedges, or grouped upon the embankments. Soon, however, he sees no end of "munkies" disporting themselves in the advancing train in half-dozens, their long tails erect in the air their puckered faces scrutinising the passing carriages. There are two varieties—the black-faced and the Hanuman—and hundreds of them are to be seen from the railway carriages walking comparatively ahead on the rails, jumping over the cactus fences, perched with long pendant tails on the branches of the trees, or solemnly assembled on some open field in a grave parliament of "four hands." 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THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE representatives of the Great Powers at Sophia, Belgrade, and Athens have presented a Collective Note to the Serivan, Bulgarian, and Greek Governments, stating that, in their desire for a pacific issue from the complications in the East, the Powers have adhered to a proposal of the Russian Government to earnestly call upon the Governments of Sophia, Belgrade, and Greece, to agree to a general and simultaneous demobilization. England is said to have adhered to the proposal only on the condition that Turkey should also disarm. The Porte is said to be disposed to agree to this course provided the other States first commence to give effect to the demand of the Powers. It is announced from Athens that in their reply to the Note of the Powers the Greek Government will set forth in detail reasons which render it impossible for them to follow the advice. It is contended that to fall back in the present critical situation, for which Greece is not responsible, after so many sacrifices and pledges, would be not only shameful and disastrous but impossible. Indignation is expressed at the exclusive sympathy displayed by Europe for Bulgaria and the insensibility with regard to the claims of Greece. At the time of writing no indication had been given of the nature of the replies of Bulgaria and Servia.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* states that the Powers having one and all declared that they have no proposals to make to the Porte providing for the solution of the Eastern Roumelian difficulty, it is rumoured that the Turkish Government is preparing a programme, to be shortly submitted to the European Cabinets. According to a report from St. Petersburg, Turkey is about to make a formal proposal in favour of the personal union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria under the rule of Prince Alexander. "It may be taken for granted (the *Standard's* correspondent remarks) that the preliminary soundings have elicited the somewhat unexpected fact that all the great Powers are prepared to accept this solution of the question. Russia's consent, however, does not imply a *rapprochement* between Prince Alexander and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. General Kaulbars's visit to this capital has certainly failed to alter the situation in that respect."

The following are said to be the proposals which Prince Alexander conveyed to the Porte through Gadban Effendi.

The Prince asks to be appointed Governor of Eastern Roumelia for five years. He suggests that the administration of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia should remain separate, and that the legislative bodies of the State and the Provincial Assembly of Eastern Roumelia—should legislate for itself, as now, but that the Organic Statute should be so amended as to allow the meeting of delegation from the two assemblies for common affairs either at Sophia or at Philippopolis. As regards the army it is proposed that Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia should each have its army, and that the subalterns of either army shall not serve in the other, but that officers of the two armies may be exchanged. It is proposed to either force, provided that in the case of Roumeliot officers commissioned to commands in Bulgeria the consent of the Porte shall be obtained for every appointment. Further, it is proposed that the Prince shall have the appointments of all general officers nominated to commands in Roumelia. With respect to the tribute, there is an offer that Bulgaria should at an early date pay a sum of £300,000 on account of arrears due, and that a quota of such payments shall afterwards be fixed by a financial commission.

The Turkish reply to this, sent by Gadban Effendi on Sunday morning, was to the effect that the Porte was inclined to sanction the union by ferman provided the Prince Alexander would show how this could be done consistently with the maintenance of the Sultan's rights.

King Milan decreed on Jan. 13 (the Greek New Year) an amnesty for all political offenders, including those who are now imprisoned at Belgrade, Nish, and Pozarewatz, for joining in the insurrection of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday's date delivered this morning report no movement of a commercial character which we have not already noticed, and the general tone of business to-day has been quiet and uneventful.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	71,927
Do. Do. Branches	Inc. ,,	2,68,031
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	1,51,627
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	13,286
Loans	Inc. ,,	1,83,656
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	2,77,231
Cash with other Banks	Inc. ,,	76,989
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	5,25,184

These alterations are too insignificant to exercise of themselves any influence on the general market, but they have some importance as showing that the trade demand for money is a trifle less active again.

EXCHANGE has continued extremely quiet throughout the day, with a comparatively limited extent of business passing, but the tone nevertheless has been steady, and the banks have refused to go on at 1s. 6 3-32d for ready ; 3 months' credits, although they have bought for delivery up to 2nd April, at 1s. 6¼d. The following are closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 ¼d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	1·90½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day for ready, owing to speculators buying in to cover deliveries for to-day's settlement, and Fours must now be quoted at Rs. 97¾ to 13-16. Forward, however, there has been nothing whatever doing. Fours-and-a half are nominal at Rs. 100¼.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills have been very firm, and as a general rule are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. New Indian Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 145. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs 17½. Cash Bazaar shares have improved to Rs. 30.

COTTON.—We have had a quiet but fairly steady market to-day. Sellers in some cases have evinced greater readiness to meet buyers with the result that a moderate business has resulted. We give the following as about actual prices :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals ready	138	162	
Do. delivery, March	156	161	
Omras, ready	170-3		
Broach, March	211		
Dholleras, April	177	182	189

WHEAT is little easier in tone, but not quotably lower in value.

SEEDS are quiet but unchanged.

FREIGHTS maintain the same dull and depressed condition which has characterised the market for the past two months. A few small engagements are making from day to day, but nothing of any importance, and the quantity of disengaged tonnage is rather increasing than diminishing. We quote :—

	Ready.	Cotton	Wheat.
Liverpool	,,	15	13
London	,,	15	11-3
Dunkirk	,,	16-3	to 17-6
Antwerp	,,	16-3	to 17-6
Marseilles	,,	16-3	to 17-6
Trieste Venice	,,	26-6	at 2

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of the day last mail left has the following on the Cotton market :—

The slight improvement observable this week is due partly to the nervousness occasioned by the reduced crop movements at the American ports and interior towns, and partly to the opinion held by many buyers that not much harm can come of purchasing Cotton on the basis of 5¾ for Middling. The buyers who hold this view, however, are in a great measure influenced by the small receipts ; because, as a rule, they admit that they would not be keen operators if they were sure that Neill's estimate of the yield would be realised. It is important, therefore, to know whether this week's small movements are owing to the beginning of exhaustion, or are merely the result of interruptions arising out of the recent stormy weather. On this point there is, of course, some difference of opinion ; while amongst those who accept the storm theory there are many who claim that the reduced movement is due more to the giving out of the crop than to the hindrance to transport. But it may be so it is difficult to see how the yield can exceed 6,000,000 bales, and yet no one ventures even to mention sugh a figure. The truth is that no one sincerely attaches much importance to the diminished arrivals ; but as the unexpected is always happening, both spinners and speculators have thought it a wise precaution not to be too much taken place this week a marked increase in the receipts at the ports would have a depressing influence on the market ; and it is chiefly to the movements during the coming few weeks that the attention of operators will be directed. As to the crop itself, the "authorities" are all silent, though in an indirect way it is reported that those who two months ago talked of 6,500,000 to 6,800,000 have not since changed their views.

THE *Manchester Guardian* state that it is announced that the whole of the Belgian cotton manufacturers have formed a "Cotton Association," the headquarters of which are at Ghent. The association intends, amongst other things, to do all in its power to bring about a revision of the Belgian tariff so far as the cotton industry is concerned, and generally promote the interests of the Belgian cotton trade.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES DIVIDENDS.

The directors of the Sea Insurance Company Limited, have resolved to declare a dividend (free of income-tax) of 4s per share, or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company.

The directors of the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited, recommend a dividend of 4s per share for the year 1885, being 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

The directors of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited, will recommend at their annual meeting, to be held on the 1st prox., the payment of 7s 6d per share, free of income-tax, equal to 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital.

A Liverpool paper announces that, according to reports from Frankfort the Stuttgardt Cotton Company is not expected to declare any dividend for last year.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong, and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	462
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	{ 10 p.c. / --	20) / 150
Bandra Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	10	10	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,62	20	16	Rs. 10	142
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	10-2-3p.c	192
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10-2-3p.c	7
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	6 p.c.	757
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p.ct.	
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	--	700
Bombay Ice Manufac turing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	3·0
Bombay & the Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,50	1,500	30)	105
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	1·2
Do. (3rd issue)	1,000	62	375	..	3,675
Bombay Fire Insu rance Co.	600	1,00	1,000	25	870
Bombay Municipa Bonds	--	--	--	6 p.ct.	835
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	930
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100		104
Indian Guarantee & Surety ship Associa tion	5,00	100	10	Re.	30
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,0	--	5	--	115
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	50	30	3)	17½
Kurrachee Lighter age Company, Ld.	50	50	20	36 p. c	321
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	20	175	Rs. 36)	330
Mechanics Building Co.	4,00	5	2	3½	330
Napier Hotel Co.	30	10	10	9 p.ct.	33
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,50	10	10	--	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	20	5	5 & 7	10
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	2		68 to 70
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	8 p. c	2
Port Canning Co.	6,0	1,00	1	Rs. 16	91
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	8,0	1,00	Rs. 10)	312½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	62
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1	1	1	Rs 8	78
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Re 1	8
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 110	22xd
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	1 150
Western India Flour Mills	ov	175	100	12 p.c	175
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200	0	130 / 205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,00	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	200	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	335
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	..	700
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	505
Baswnagar Mills	2,0 0	100	100	..	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	..	95
Barar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	20	2	..	16
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 3)	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	642½
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	..	655
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,00	..	885
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	115
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	0½	5	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	635
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	50	50	..	200
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	880
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	50	50	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3)	1,050
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	588	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	1,080
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	..	575
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5	5	..	40.n
Jowraz Shalloo	1,300	1,00	1,00	..	1,105
Khandesh	750	2,0	1,0	Rs. 3)	970
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 2)	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	152
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	166	3,0·0
Mahalukshmi	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	600
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,000	..	615
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	1,0	1,0	..	190
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,520
National Spinning, &GamCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	800	1,00	1,00	--	550
Oriental Spinning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	575
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,000	400	400	..	70
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	835
Ripon	841	1,00	1,00	..	810
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	1,450
Soonderdas	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Southern India	650	1,00	1,00	..	740
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Victoria Mills	1,212	250	25	..	255
Western India S. & M. Company	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
	1,200	1,000	1,00	..	752

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Yacht Brunhilda, 119 tons, Capt J S Phelps, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

THE steam-ship Glenivor, 1,083 tons, Capt J Thomas, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE steam-ship Shahzada, 1,016 tons, Capt W. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (15th Jan) with a general cargo and one deck passenger. She is consigned to Mr Dossa Keerval.

THE steam-ship Friary, 1,506 tons, Capt Troanst arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Newport (31st ultimo), with a cargo of 2,776 tons coal and 400 kegs nails. The vessel is consigned to W & A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Capt H Shumaker, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Jeddah (16th ultimo), with a general cargo and 444 pilgrims as deck passengers. She is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE steam-ship Metapedia, 1,464 tons, Captain J B Purvis, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Jedda (8th ultimo), brought 20 boxes specie and 347 pilgrims. She is consigned to Messrs. Eames Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Huzara, 1,341 tons Capt A Liddiard, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from London on (16th Dec), with a genera cargo, one horse, one syce, and the following passengers :—Miss Mollison and Mr H Aitkin.

THE steam-ship Kt. of St George, 1,972 tons, Capt J. Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff (3rd ultimo), brought one stowaman as passenger and a cargo of 3,295 tons coal and 373 tons coke. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S.N. Co.'s s.s. Titania to-day at 5 o'clock p.m. for Trieste or Brindisi :—Major and Mrs. L. R. Battye, two children, and E. nurse, Messrs. T. Neuberg, C. H. Alison, R. Schroedar, J. Stangen, M. de Francis, A. Grundy, T. Lang, F Hartmann, H. C. Brispink, M. Sconlousi, M. Bartou, Hoogendyk, and Dr. B. Moyer. For Suez.—Mr. E. L. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Sambrindi, Mr. F. A. Simpsonino, Mr. G. Miekomos, and two deck passengers.—For Port Said.—Mr. T. Pymm and 3 deck passengers.—For Aden.—12 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
30	Metapedia (s)	Purvis	Jedda, Jan. 8.
Feb.1	Shahzada (s)	Mason	Calcutta, Jan.
	I.M.S. Tenasserim	Wilson	Kurrachee, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
	Glanivor (s)	Thomas	Diamond Island.
	Brunhilda	Phelps	Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Victoria, for Liverpool ; Taif, Mauritius ; and Shahzada, Coast and Calcutta. Brig Flor de Dia, for Delagoa Bay and Inhambane.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28.—Steamer Booldana. Barque Umvoti. Schooner Palander.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Phayre, Lt,-Gl Bo, Prov Civil. on duty, from Mhow.
Raper, Lt Col, Bo, Actg Mily Secy, on duty, from Mhow.
Southey, Lt, Bo A-D-C, on duty, from Mhow.
Malcolm, Lt, Bo A-D-C, on duty, from Mhow.
Robertson, Surg Maj, Mad M S, on sick leave, from Bangalore.
Batty, Major, Bl 5th Gurkhas, on furlough, from Abottabad.

JANUARY 31.

Kerr, Surg, Bl M S, for embarkation.
Salmon, Lt-Col, Bo S C, on leave, from England.
Burroughes, Capt, Bo D A A G, on duty,——
FEBRUARY 1.

Burt, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Meerut.
Apperley, Maj, Bde, Bl, 9th Lanc *en route* to join Regt in England, from Umballa.
Wilmot, Lt, Bl 18-B C, on furlough, P A, from Jhelum.
Richards, Lt, Bl, 2nd Divn, on leave, from Gwalior.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Tawsey, Lt, Bl W York Regt, to join, to Mooltan.
FEBRUARY 1.

Burroughs, Capt, Bo D A A G, on duty, to Baroda.
Porter, Lt, Bl Derby Regt, to join, to Dum Dum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1886.

Vol C L Smith having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mr. Lazarus after testing the sight, supplies spectacles or eyeglasses, *only when necessary*, and his "Eureka" lenses keep the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle-wearers.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Maugoe Lane, Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices : Old Bond-street, London ; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Resid Kashmir, writes :—On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair.

MENZIES PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENZIES'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet like various defects of vision by one designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENZIES PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE DANCE at Government House which was fixed for TUESDAY EVENING, 2nd FEBRUARY is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY EVENING the 10th February.

P. HAMILTON,
A. D. C.
Government House, 31st January 1886.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LETTER signed "House-keeper," inserted on the 16th January, gave in Hindusani a statement alleged to have been made by a market policeman that the reason stale meat was palmed off on customers was that the Jemadar received tips from the sellers, who then did as they liked, not capable of verification. Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Bayani write to us saying that the imputation on the Jemadar is unfounded and has done him injury. We have no reason to suppose that the imputation of the sepoy, incautiously taken for true by the writer of the letter, was anything better than malicious gossip, and we disclaim any intention of endorsing it or of accepting it as authentic.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.
DEATH.

MOULTRIE—January 8, at the Bank of England, Manchester, Constance Minnie, youngest daughter of G. W. Moultrie, Esq., aged 8 years.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

TURNER—January 31, at the Boshive, Nepean-sea-road, the wife of Montagu C. Turner, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.
DEATH.

BRAHAM—January 27, at No 2, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, of remittent fever, Henry Braham, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1886.

LORD HARTINGTON has repented very promptly his agreement to join Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet. His withdrawal will, no doubt, cause the Premier-expectant a good deal of embarrassment, which was not improbably the object aimed at. Lord Derby, Lord Carlingford, and Sir Henry James are stated to have also declined their co-operation. It is curious that no one is mentioned as having consented to join the Cabinet. If Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Childers, and Lord Granville he willing, the defection of Lord Hartington, Lord Derby need not trouble Mr. Gladstone much. Hitches are by no means rare in the history of the formation of Cabinets. Obstacles of one kind or another arise, but they are generally surmounted. It is not likely that Lord Hartington will himself undertake to form a Cabinet, and if he were reduced to choose between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, he would certainly prefer the former. The devil we know is better than the devil we don't know. The ingenuity and imagination of all the amateur Cabinet-makers in the Empire will be exercised during the next day or two, but probably they will find before they have finished their labours that under the circumstances Mr. Gladstone is the indispensable man. No Whig statesman will care to take upon himself the burthen of office with Mr. Gladstone opposite him, smarting under a sense of the ingratitude of moderate Liberals. The Radicals will be strong on the side of the Hon. Member for Midlothian, as would also, under such circumstances, be the division led by Mr. Parnell. It is not likely that Lord Randolph Churchill would sit by and see the respectables of the Liberal party harassed by Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals with the Home Rulers in full cry, without taking part in the fun. A Liberal Government of which Mr. Gladstone is not the central figure is an im- possibility. That postulate rules the situation, and presages the issue of the present crisis.

THE "Journal of a Visit to England in 1883," which the Thakor Saheb of Gondal has just published, was doubtless intended, as books of this kind are usually intended, mainly to gratify the interest of people interested in the author. The subjects of His Highness, for instance, cannot fail to follow with pleasure and instruction the record of the impressions which the intelligent young chief derived from his travels in Europe. It is a book which, from that point of view, deserves a permanent place in the archives of this thriving Kattywar State. But diaries of this kind are not without interest for a much wider circle. The world will not soon forget the instruction which it derived from the account which the Shah of Persia gave of his journey to Europe. It threw a new light upon England and English institutions, and revealed elements in our civilization of which we were for the most part profoundly unconscious. But where the King of Kings succeeded, His Highness Bhagvat Sinhjee's book must fail. We cannot look in his entertaining pages for the daring flights of imagination, the unexpected and bewildering explanations of familiar things, which gave the diary of the Shah of Persia the character of a revelation, and made it one of the literary wonders of the season in which it appeared. England had many delights and many lessons, but it had few surprises for a young chief who had had a touch, in the Rajkumar College, of the spirit of English institutions and of English life. His readers may share something of the pleasure which he derives from the strange scenes of Western life, and he becomes to them almost as much an object of interest as all these are to him ; but his book is secure against the reproach to which so many diaries of travel are open, that the writer is the most remarkable thing in it. The frankness with which he gives expression to his ideas about everything that comes in his way gives the book an air of reality not always found in travellers' tales. His strong predilections for Bombay do not prevent him from expressing a dislike for odours quite as strong, which pervade the streets of the city. Yet "at each remove" the receding shores of Bombay "dragged a lengthening chain" of fondness and affection, and, in many pages of his diary, the Thakor testifies that the delights of travel in strange lands did not weaken his love for India. He moralises rather more than is the wont of travellers. Not content with recording the monotony of a sea-voyage, he enters into the philosophy of the matter, and finds, in the constitution of the human mind, reasons for its chafings under restraint.

All which, and much like it, serves to show that metaphysics were not entirely neglected at Rajkumar, and that one at least of its *alumni* has been sent out upon the world with a well-trained perceptiveness of the esoteric element in things. When he arrived in London, people seemed to see a novelty in his dress ; but their curiosity was not at all distasteful. "At any rate," the Thakor says, "it was pleasing to be told that the peculiarity of dress had made me for a time the cynosure of all eyes." The vastness of London made a profound impression upon the young Chief, and there are abundant tokens of his capacity for appreciation. But more than once he frankly confesses a preference for the country. Later on, when he went on a tour in the Highlands, he regretted that the time he had spent in London reduced the time at his disposal for wandering amid the Scottish lakes and mountains. Yet he was by no means indifferent to the sights that minister to the Londoner's delight. He went both to the Derby and to Ascot, and he remarks of the former event, with a *naiveté* which would vex the soul of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, that its importance has been recognised by Parliament, "which has more than once taken a holiday in honour of the Derby Day." There are, however, phases of the Derby Day which only inadequately revealed themselves to him. His "wonder why the authorities do not think of laying the dust, which is a great nuisance to the passengers," and which interferes greatly with the enjoyment of the scenery, indicates an

[illegible] the Thakor's. Gondal is a pro[illegible]e, with a good round balance [illegible] the Thakor contemplates [illegible]anguage of fact the reflec[illegible]ht of an English industry [illegible]efs of Kattywar and Raj[illegible]e changed circumstances [illegible]changed *rôle*, could thus [illegible]f becoming "Captains of [illegible]improve upon the chivalry [illegible]e old days, and would [illegible]e of the most pressing [illegible]ont Indian society. If the [illegible] England had no other [illegible] him with an ambition in [illegible]uld mark an era in the [illegible] and, whatever may be [illegible]ich he has given to the [illegible]ests that the prince and [illegible] in the advantage to be [illegible] Prince sets out on the [illegible]h the Western world.

[illegible]esolution, which we pub[illegible]lish in another column [illegible] regarding the appoint[illegible]ment of District and Se[illegible]ssions Judges is likely to [illegible] have an important effect [illegible] upon the course of [illegible]justice in this Presidency. [illegible] According to the [illegible] special reasons, [illegible]resolution, no officer, except for [illegible] or Sessions [illegible]will be appointed to be a District [illegible]ee years' [illegible]Judge until he has completed th[illegible] Under-[illegible]service as Assistant Judge or as Judicial [illegible]nt to [illegible]secretary to Government, Judicial Assistant [illegible]s a [illegible]the Political Agent in Kattywar or Judge [illegible] Small Cause Court. This rule will ensure the [illegible]appointment of men of experience and mature [illegible]judgment, and by increasing confidence in the [illegible]wisdom of their decisions assist in some [illegible]measure, perhaps, to relieve the present conges[illegible]tion of business in the High Court. During [illegible]the last official year the High Court, in its [illegible]appellate jurisdiction, dealt with 318 appeals [illegible]from convictions by Courts of Sessions. In 124 [illegible]instances the appeals were summarily rejected ; [illegible]in 78 the sentence was confirmed ; in 52 it [illegible]was modified ; and in 39 it was reversed. [illegible]The Court reviewed the proceedings in the [illegible]cases of 736 persons, of whom only 183 applied [illegible]to it to do so. The cases of the other 553 [illegible]persons were sent for chiefly on an examina[illegible]tion of the criminal calendars. The Court [illegible]did not interfere with the sentences of 337 of [illegible]these persons ; it enhanced the sentences of 74 ; [illegible]it modified the sentences of 68 ; and it re[illegible]versed the sentences of 138. In the cases of [illegible]23 persons the High Court quashed the pro[illegible]ceedings altogether, and in those of 41 it [illegible]ordered new trials. These figures make it [illegible]abundantly evident how necessary it is that, [illegible]in the interests of justice, only officers of ex[illegible]perience and competent legal knowledge should [illegible]be promoted to high judicial appointments.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA BY ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with more amusement than surprise, an article written by the unknown London correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* in the issue of the 20th December, concerning the paper on the "Administration of India by England" read by me before the East India Association. His assertion that I was helped and influenced by some Anglo-Indian in the writing of that paper in the interests of party politics, with a view to the general public is curiously wide of the truth. I had conceived the idea of writing it about eighteen months ago, in the interests not of any party, but solely of truth and justice. I was anxious to show my countrymen how much benefit they had gained already under the British Rule, and in what directions they should look for further advantages and larger reforms. The paper, both in conception and execution, was my own work, the offspring of my own brain. It was laid before the Council as early as last May, but from various causes the reading of it was unavoidably deferred till November.

The correspondent further remarks that no vote of thanks was tendered to me on behalf of the meeting. Seeing that Lord Harris, as Chairman, congratulated me on behalf of the East India Association on the general tone and treatment of my paper, and that a separate vote of thanks is not the sting and pertinence of the correspondent's remark.

In justice to myself and the Council of the Association to which I have the honour to belong, may I ask you kindly to spare room for these few lines in your valuable paper,—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

MANECKJEE BYRAMJI DADABHOY,
Northbrook Club, Jan. 15.

THEFT OF A LETTER BY A SORTER

THE case in which Framjee Manockjee Kotwal, a sorter in the R. M. Service of the Post Office Bombay Division, is charged with theft of a letter was concluded before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

Mr. Little appeared for Government, and Mr. Turner for the accused.

Mr. Mahadeo Rao Vishwanath, Postmaster of the Surat Post Office, said that in consequence of certain instructions he received on the 22nd January, he communicated with the police, and on the 24th day went with a chief constable to the house of the accused. A punch of three persons was assembled, and the house was searched. Several envelopes, two opened letters, several post-cards, two forms of due mail list, and twenty error slips, were found among other things. Amongst them an envelope, addressed Surgeon J Lewtas was found in a box.

Mr. Little closed his case here, and Mr. Cooper said there was sufficient evidence to commit the case to the High Court. A charge was framed and the accused formally committed to the Sessions, Mr. Cooper refusing Mr. Turner's application to dispose of the case himself or bail the accused.

THE STRANDING OF THE PACHUMBA.

The Marine Court of Enquiry consisting of Mr Cooper, Captain M. de Horne and Captain Osborne and Captains Bruce and Sharpe, who were appointed by the Court, re-assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday to deliver its judgment, after investigating the circumstances attending the stranding of the Pachumba on Ras Shinas, off Linga, in the Persian Gulf, on the 23rd of December last.

Mr. Cooper, who delivered the judgment of the Court, said, after reviewing at great length the circumstances attending the grounding.—The court came to the conclusion that the stranding of the Pachumba on the morning of the 23rd December 1885, on a point about 6½ miles to the south-westward of Linga was caused by an unusual and unexpected tide setting to the south-west. That while she was on the ground or in an attempt to get her off her machinery was materially damaged. That Captain Macfadyen was attentive to his duties. The compasses were attended to and the log and lead regularly hove. That he had no reason to expect such a tide as the vessel fell in with. That from the evidence of Captain Macfadyen and Captain Doert it would appear that the chart that was being used was incorrect off Linga and that a gut of deep water exists off Linga to the eastward. That Captain Macfadyen adopted proper means to float the ship off the ground, and he deserves credit for the prompt manner in which he landed the passengers and mails and provided for their safety. Still the court is of opinion that considering the dark and hazy state of the morning, that no land was visible, that the then supposed position of the ship was only across 6 or 7 miles distant from Linga at about 6 a. m. and that daylight would break in about one hour, that it would have been more prudent on the part of Captain Macfadyen to have slowed down or stopped his engines until daylight before attempting to make for Linga, and the court therefore considers that Captain Macfadyen deserves censure.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1885-86 :—

IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1885.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total Rs.
Imports	25,20,014	1,20,96,489	1,46,16,503
Exports	4,97,986	11,80,944	16,18,928
Net Imports	20,22,031	1,09,15,545	1,29,37,575
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF DEC. 1885 (PROGRESSIVE)			
Imports	2,37,32,802	9,21,15,161	11,58

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

WITHDRAWAL OF LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Marquis of Hartington has withdrawn from the Cabinet that Mr. Gladstone is endeavouring to form. Lord Derby, Lord Carlingford and Sir Henry James have declined to join the new Cabinet.

THE BULGARIAN UNION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 31.

M. Tzanow, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, and the grand Vizier have come to an agreement respecting the Bulgarian Union, which has been submitted to the Sultan for his approval.

The Great Powers have presented a Note to Bulgaria and Servia, making further demands on them to demobilize their forces.

DEFEAT OF DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

An attack on Papoon, the head-quarter station of the Salween frontier district, has been repulsed by the police. The dacoits, who were led by a Phoongie, lost all their camp equipage. The frontier police consist largely of Goorkas.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

At a meeting of the Dufferin Reception Committee, which was largely attended, the Secretary read a list of the triumphal arches to be constructed. The Burmese construct five, the Mahomedans four, the Chinese two, and other sections of the community nine, making a total of double the number erected on the last viceregal visit. Mr. Rowatt has protested against the Government allowing the Burmese only to present an address to the Viceroy *en route* to Government house. The same privilege ought to be allowed to every other community. He ridiculed the official idea that any Burmese here could speak or represent the whole Burmese community. A resolution was carried expressing the opinion of the committee that it is unadvisable that any address other than that of the reception committee should be presented to the Viceroy *en route*. The committee was further of opinion that if any address were to be permitted equal privileges should be accorded to every section of the community.

RANGOON, LATER.

The *Rangoon Gazette* hears on good authority that Mr. Bernard, having given permission to the Burmese to present an address to the Viceroy *en route* to Government House and made all the necessary arrangements, will not now change the programme, resolution of the Reception Committee notwithstanding.

THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MA[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 1.

Mr. Arthur Arnold and Mr. George Augustus Sala, both of the *Daily Telegraph*, have met at Colombo, the latter proceeding to Calcutta.

News from China reports occupation of the Marchall Islands by Germany. The population is 10,000.

Li Hung Chung has engaged Mollendorf for three years as private secretary.

The Chinese Government have made a contract with Jardine, Matheson & Co. to construct docks for men-of-war at Port Arthur at half-a-million Sterling.

News from Korea is reassuring.

The Japanese Government has resumed specie payment.

The Melbourne tea market is improving. No auctions. Good demand for all Indian teas below thirteen pence.

The Australian mail brings news that there has been exceedingly hot weather in Victoria and New South Wales, causing large bushfires and loss of life.

[illegible] have driven the King from his residence, and that the Samoan chiefs have gone to New Zealand, and urge British protection.

Large bushfires have occurred in New Zealand.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

Colonel Galloway is promoted to 2nd in Command of the 2nd Light Cavalry; Colonel Dickinson to be Commandant of the 8th Madras Infantry on Colonel Dixon succeeding to Colonel's allowances; Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to be 2nd in Command of the 13th Madras Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Macdougall to be Commandant of the 17th Madras Infantry, *vice* Grant, vacated on succeeding to allowances; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to be Commandant of the 23rd Light Infantry, *vice* Foord; Colonel Griffith to be Commandant of the 27th Madras Infantry.

The Governor, Mr. Grant Duff, left Madras this morning for a few days' trip to the Puducotta and nother southern districts.

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

Mrs. Grant Duff presided this evening at the distribution of prizes at the Government Female Normal School, which was one of the educational establishments visited by Lord Reay. In her speech she alluded to the testimony given by Lord Reay as to the efficiency of the school. He had expressed himself strongly on the intelligent manner in which teaching was carried on there. The Director of Public Instruction thanked Mrs. Grant Duff on behalf of his Department for her sympathetic and intelligent interest in the Department. He said that during the past five years female education had greatly developed in this Presidency, the average annual increase in the attendance of girls in schools being 4,500, while during the previous five years it was not above 2,500.

FIRE AT NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JAN. 31.

About eighteen huge haystacks near the bazaar caught fire to-day. Owing to a strong gale the fire rapidly extended. The men of the 23rd Native Infantry turned out and worked hard at the fire engine. The fire is still burning.

THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KRISHNAGHUR, FEB. 1.

On the occasion of Mr. Manmohun Ghose's arrival at Krishnaghur, his native place, after his return from England, he was met at the outskirts of the town by a large number of people who cheered him lustily, and, unhorsing his carriage, drew it to his house, a distance of two miles. The procession was cheered all along the route, even women taking part in the demonstration. Yesterday an enthusiastic open air meeting took place here to express gratitude to Messrs. Ghose Chandravarkar and Mudelyar, the Indian Delegates, and to thank the Liberal electors of Deptford for having voted for Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who was born here. From three to four thousand people of all classes assembled. The people stood in two rows with flags in hand and cheered Mr. Ghose as he walked to the place of meeting. Roy Jadunath Roy Bahadoor, Chairman of the Municipality, presented Mr. Ghose, who spoke in eloquent but simple Bengalee. He acknowledged the sympathy shown by people in England, and explained the importance of educating the masses and creating a healthy public opinion in this country in political matters. He urged the necessity of having popular political associations all over the country, in order to make the masses understand their rights and privileges, as also to appreciate the benefits of British rule. At the conclusion of the speech several questions regarding the constitution of England and its relationship with the Government of India were put to him, to which he gave suitable replies. Resolutions expressing gratitude towards the Indian delegates and the Deptford supporters of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose were carried with acclamation. The meeting dissolved with three cheers for the Liberal electors of Deptford. The meeting was the first of its kind held here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here on the evening of the 29th inst.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast left here this evening.

PORT SAID, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 1.

Mail steamer Cathay, from China, arrived.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½	"	75½
3	" Consols for account	100⅛
3½	" Sterling loan	100⅜
4	" French Rentes	110⅜
	Bar Silver	46d

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Madagascar and Mauritius close at Mozambique 7 p.m, 2nd.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Jan. 31.

10 p.m.	69·5

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

6 a.m.	66·5
10 a.m.	71·2
2 p.m.	72·4
4 p.m.	71·5

THE Marine Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Pachumba, off Ras Shinas in the Persian Gulf, on the 23rd December last, gave its judgment yesterday. The court came to the conclusion that the stranding of the Pachumba was caused by an unusual and unexpected tide setting to the south-west, and while she was a ground, or in the attempts to get her off the machinery was materially damaged. The Court held that Captain Macfadyen was very attentive to his duties, and deserved credit for the prompt manner in which he landed the mail and passengers. He had taken proper means to float the ship off. Still, the court censured the captain, as in their opinion, considering the hazy state of the morning, with no land visible, that his position was supposed to be six or seven miles from Linga and that day would break in about one hour, he should have slowed down or stopped his engines until daylight broke before he attempted to make Linga.

MR. JUSTICE WEST will return to Bombay from Brindisi on January 25.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot to erect some memorial to the late Sir Arthur Phayre.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. announce for immediate issue a "TEXT-BOOK of Deductive Logic," by Dr. P. K. Ray, Professor of Logic and Philosophy in Dacca College. This work was originally published in India two years ago, and was adopted as a text-book at Calcutta University. The English edition has been carefully revised. A special feature of the work is the large number of examples given at the end of almost every chapter.

MR. E LESTER ARNOLD, the author of "On the Indian Hills; or, Coffee Planting in Southern India," has just completed a work upon which he has been engaged for some months, entitled "Coffee: its Cultivation and Profit." It will be issued immediately by W. B. Whittingham and Co., of the Charter-house Press. The book will be a companion volume to Colonel Money's work on "Tea Cultivation."

THE singular English spoken by the Hindu [illegible] has been [illegible] the *Standard*, it now appears that, so far as regards those educated in the Calcutta University, the blame is due as much to the crass stupidity of the persons forming the syndicate of that University, as from any inaptitude on the part of the students. The curriculum of English books to be studied, until within a year or two back, contained such obsolete works as Gesson's "School of Abuse" and the Duke of Buckingham's "Mirror for Magistrates." These have lately been struck out, but the unfortunate young Hindu has still to study Spencer's "Faërie Queene," Marlowe's "Edward II.," and Fletcher's "Two Noble Kinsmen." We had thought that the ideas of the Board School authorities as to what was necessary for the children of labouring men to learn were unique in their way; but we are bound to say that the folly of the gentlemen composing the syndicate of the Calcutta University in compelling Hindu students of English to get up such books as these beats the record in this way.

IT is announced that Professor J. R. Seeley will write a general introduction to the official handbook of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held this year at South Kensington.

A NEW YORK correspondent, telegraphing on Jan. 14, says:—"From private and trustworthy advices received from Washington, I am able to state that the best authorities there are confident that the suspension of the silver coinage will be authorised by the present Congress before the adjournment. I am assured that this opinion is held by Mr. Secretary Manning. The silver advocates persistently claim a large majority in numbers against suspension, but careful private canvasses show this to be incorrect. It is known positively that 154 members are surely committed in favour of suspension, and this is only nine less than a majority. Many others are known to be wavering."

THE health of Colonel Johnstone, in command of the Manipur contingent, has been severely tried by the severe marching and the anxious time he passed through.

MR. H. GONNE, a son of Mr. Charles Gonne, late Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, has been enrolled as a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE Prussian Government contemplates the foundation of an Oriental Academy, which would be attached to the Berlin University, for the instruction of young diplomatists.

"This is a puzzle" remarks the editor of *Truth*, "that I shall not try to solve." It's beyond me. There can be no doubt, though, that our entire postal arrangements in regard to India require revision:—

"Would you kindly give in your puzzle column the following? Why do we pay 1½d. for each newspaper and every 2oz. of printed matter posted to India and only 1d. if we send the same to Australia or New Zealand, which are double the distance from us? In case there should be a 'tie' between any competitors, add this:—Why, on this principle, do we pay 5d. for letters to India, and not 9d., when the postage to Australia is 6d.? Competitors should send in their answers before the 31st of March, when the present contract for the conveyance of mails to India expires."

Truth thinks it is somewhat curious that no newspaper, in dealing with "our Burma raid," has referred to the following clause in the Act of 1858 for the better government of India. It runs as follows:—

The revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applied to defray the expense of any military operation carried on beyond the frontiers, except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of India, or under sudden or urgent necessity.

IT does not suppose that there was sudden or urgent necessity for invading Burma, and certainly there was none for annexing it, without the assent of Parliament.

IN the first seven months of the current financial year in the trade with foreign countries adjacent to India the value of imports was Rs. 2,73,61,197, which was an increase of about twenty lakhs over that of the corresponding period of last year. The countries which show the largest increase were Sewestan, Ladakh, Nepal, Upper Burma, and Zimmé. The value of the export trade was Rs. 4,03,21,401, which was an increase of nearly seventy lakhs over the previous year. The principal increase was trans-frontier by rail, which means simply Government stores and machinery, but there was also an increase in the trade with Kabul, Karenee, and Siam, but the trade with Nejal, Kashmir, and Upper Burma showed a decrease. The total value of both export and import trade was Rs. 6,76,82,598.

THE value of gold imported to this country during the nine months ended the 31st of December last, was Rs. 2,37,32,802, and of that exported Rs. 23,88,095, whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 9,21,15,163, and of that exported Rs. 65,63,07. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 8,12,69,159. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints during the first nine months of the current financial year was Rs. 7,84,55,414, and of those coined and examined Rs. 8,12,69,159. Of the later Rs. 2,95,55,242 were coined at the Calcutta mint, and Rs. 5,17,15,917 at Bombay.

A FRONTIER raid was made on the 6th instant, on a place called Behlolzai, some seven miles from Peshawar and two miles from Budli-i-bier thana, on the Kohat road. The raiders, who are said to have been Akha Kheyls, came down on Behlolzai, and carried off seven coolies from the choukedar's hut; of whom five were taken away across the border, and two, who were wounded, were abandoned on the road, and have since been brought into Peshawar. The victims were employed in burning bricks for the new border military post at Jaler Talan. A guard had been furnished to protect the site of the building; but the coolies were seemingly supposed to be safe in the choukidar's hut. The Akha Kheyls have been somewhat troublesome of late, and the post at Jaler Talan was intended to help in keeping them quiet.

ADVICES from Beyrout state that several battalions of Turkish troops, stationed at Aleppo, who were under orders to proceed to Constantinople, revolted on the 8th ult., and refused to comply with the order. The outbreak was eventually suppressed by the military authorities.

OWING to the spread of the Arab insurrection in the Hedjaz, 1,000 Turkish troops have arrived in the province from Constantinople to reinforce the garrison. All the roads to Mecca are blocked, excepting round Jeddah.

THE *Daily News* received the following telegram from its correspondent at Tabreez:—The Shohsovan tribes, with 6,000 tents, while proceeding from Persia to Russian Moghan to winter, were prevented by the Russians from passing the frontier. A conflict ensued. Eighty of the Shohsovans and seventeen Cossacks were killed. Many were wounded. The Russian commander has asked for reinforcements. The Persian Government is agitated, fearing Russian interference in Khorassan and Azerbijan. Quiet has been restored at Meshed. The Shah is sending troops.

DISTURBANCES have broken out at Meshed in consequence of the forcible collection of the arrears of the taxation. One of the ringleaders, who had taken sanctuary at the shrine of the Imam Reza, was seized by order of the Governor, notwithstanding the protests of the priests, who consequently telegraphed their complaints to Teheran. Great disorder thereupon ensued. Meanwhile telegraphic communication was unfortunately interrupted in consequence of a heavy fall of snow, and great apprehension was felt at Teheran, owing to a rumour that the Governor had been murdered. Telegraphic communication was restored on Saturday night, and the Central Government immediately telegraphed in reply to the priesthood that the inviolability of the shrine would be respected. Complete order was thereupon re-established. The Governor of Khorassan has fled.

THE Roman Princes Altieri, Salviati, and Patrizi have been designated as the Papal Envoys to proceed to Berlin to invest Prince Bismarck with the insignia of the Order of Christ, recently conferred upon him by the Pope. The definite appointments will be made after the receipt from Berlin of the reply to the inquiry as to the date which Prince Bismarck may consider convenient for the ceremony.

MR. FRANK MOSS having written to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of "the decadence of Liberal spirit in the capital, its cause and cure," has received the following reply:—

[illegible] Frank Moss, Esq., 43, Pembridge-square, London, W. Your letter has been [illegible] your labour, though unable from urgent business to enter the field of discussion. Two among the causes unfavourable to Liberalism in London I conceive to be—1) The very great number and power of the leisured, as distinct from the occupied, rich; (2) the want of the habits and institutions of local self-government.—Your faithful and obliged servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE Vatican has received a request from the Russian Government to sanction the despatch of M. Boutenieff to Rome, with a view to the resumption of the negotiations between Russia and the Holy See. This step is regarded in Rome as due to a desire on the part of Russia to counteract the effect of the more intimate relations established between the Vatican and Prussia.

A POLISH newspaper learns that an imperial ukase, to be published on Jan. 13 (O.S.), will ordain the expulsion from Russia of all Prussians who have not become Russian subjects, and the number of these is estimated at more than 100,000. For the settlement of their affairs before leaving the expelled ones will be granted periods of grace according to their stations and occupations, varying from eight months to one week. But this statement may well be received with great caution.

Truth writes:—Whatever the real state of things at Hong Kong may be, with regard to the employment of Chinamen on board British war ships in positions of responsibility, the state of things on board the two monitors, Magdala and Abyssinia, stationed for harbour defence at Bombay, is worse. I should like to know why these vessels have for their crews, sepoys and lascars! Surely it would be easy enough to keep a sufficient number of English sailors for them, either on board of the vessels themselves or in the barracks on shore at Colaba, where there is always ample accommodation. The Magdala and Abyssinia are manned, in addition to a gang of lascars, each by a havildar's guard of sepoys from the Bombay Marine Battalion, in fortnightly reliefs. Two or three nondescript white men, to keep the twelve-ton guns furbished up, with a *quondam* and non-sea-going sub lieutenant of the "Indian Marine" in charge, form the complement of Europeans on board each of the monitors. As the squadron on the East India Station is itself at all times more or less undermanned, it could scarcely spare any bluejackets to defend Bombay Harbour in case of any emergency. So the most wealthy commercial port in the East must *faute de mieux* put its trust in sepoy longshoremen and lascars!

THE Budget statement of the Russian Minister of Finance for the fiscal year 1885-1886 has been published. The ordinary revenue amounted to 787,443,691 roubles, and the expenditure to 812,751,030 roubles, causing a deficit of 25,287,339 roubles. In addition, the extraordinary expenditure for railway and harbour construction amounted to 52,643,240 roubles which, equally with the deficit in the ordinary accounts, has to be met from extraordinary resources and the funds in the Treasury. The Minister attributes the deficit to the commercial and industrial crisis which has visited Russia, as it has several other countries in Western Europe. He considers it impossible to restore the balance between revenue and expenditure by an immediate increase, or by any re-adjustment of taxation; but he declares that it will not be difficult to make provision for meeting the deficit and the extraordinary expenditure, as the requisite funds are in part already at his disposal in cash, part will in due course be paid into the Exchequer, and the remainder can be obtained by credit operations, which in the present position of the Russian money market are perfectly practicable.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes:—King Oscar, of Sweden, was agreeably surprised by a Christmas gift from his three younger sons, the Princes Oscar, Carl, and Eugene, in the shape of a volume entitled "Vara minnen," or "Our Reminiscences," containing accounts of their travels in foreign lands. Prince Eugene describes the great reception accorded to them by the Druses, who regarded the tall youths as "Princes of Og and Magog." Prince Oscar sketches his visit to the volcano of Kilnaea, his journey through the Philippines, and his interesting excursion to the Himalayas. Prince Carl, who was so ill at Constantinople, seems to have been the most industrious of the brothers, contributing "Some Days in Jerusalem," "Hyderabad," "A Visit to Benares," "A Morning on the Ganges," etc. The book has several illustrations, including some water colour drawings by Prince Eugene. Some of the persons who accompanied the Princes have contributed some chapters. The volume is dedicated to the King and Queen of Sweden. Only a few copies have been printed for circulation among intimate friends.

It is announced that Dr. Mhoorhouse, Bishop of Melbourne, has been appointed to the See of Manchester.

MANY Irish organizations held meetings in the United States on Jan. 10 in order to raise money for Mr. Parnell. The total fund now exceeds 30,000 dols. Large additions are expected within thirty days. It is noticeable that the *Irish World* makes no effort to raise contributions, probably because the leading advocates of the Parnell fund are members of the anti-dynamite party.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN consequence of the complaints of the worthlessness of the bayonets with which our soldiers are armed, a number of them have been tested at Aldershot, and an extraordinary revelation has been made. Three regiments submitted their bayonets for testing—the 1st Royal Lancashire, the 2nd West Riding, and the 1st Seaforth Highlanders—and all turned out very badly. Out of 700 byonets belonging to the West Riding Regiment, 55 broke under test and 180 were found soft and otherwise defective, giving an average of failures of a little over 33 per cent. The Seaforth Highlanders were a little better off, 166 of their bayonets and some sergeants' swords being condemned. The Lancashire Regiment had 600 bayonets examined, of which 223, or rather more than 37 per cent., were found to be unfit for use. Altogether 2,000 bayonets were tested, out of which 611 had to be condemned. The sword-bayonets of the Royal Artillery, Ordnance Store Corps, Royal Engineers, and Medical Staff Corps will now be tested.

THE hired freight-ship India left Portsmouth on January 13 with military drafts. She took out to Gibraltar 155 men belonging to the 1st East Yorkshire Regiment from Beverley, 104 men 1st Cheshire from Chester, and 103 men 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade from Aldershot; to Suez, 100 men of the 1st Royal Fusiliers from Hounslow and 15 individual officers; and to Bombay, Lieutenant Dubney and 178 men 1st East Lancashire Regiment from Ireland, Captain Sherston, Lieutenants King, Salter, and Fortescue, and a few men of the 4th Rifle Brigade from Aldershot and 11 officers. At Gibraltar she will embark for India 204 men 2nd East Yorkshire, 124 men 2nd Cheshire, and 171 men 4th Rifle Brigade.

THE I. M. steam-ship Tenasserim, Captain George Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (30th Jan.), with the following officers and troops:—Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, 18 European Rank and File, 3 native officers, 44 native Rank and File, 2 Hospital Assistants, 225 followers, 8 women, 8 children and 3 horses. One private of the Bombay Native Infantry, who was going on recruiting service, during the voyage died from pneumonia.

LIEUTENANT H. M. SLATER, K Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been promoted Captain in No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, *vice* Captain S. A. Early-Wilmot, seconded for service on the Staff in India.

CAPTAIN J. C. MARSTON, C Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been placed on the seconded list, on appointment as Adjutant to the Auxiliary Forces.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROSE, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, vacates command of F Company, in appointment as Paymaster of the Corps.

CAPTAIN F. BEAUFORT, Royal Artillery, has been posted to C Battery, 14th Brigade, from the seconded list.

LIEUTENANT T. W. J. BRYAN, No. 7 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, has been placed on the seconded list on appointment to the Native Artillery, Punjaub Frontier Force.

LIEUTENANT A. W. DEWAN, 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been granted 12 months' leave to England on private affairs.

CAPTAIN H. S. DALBIAC, G Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been granted three months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

CAPTAIN L. DENING, 26th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Presidency Division, during the absence of Captain Sinlair, on Field Service.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUCK, Commanding the British Burma Division, has had to vacate command on attaining 62 years of age. He has been succeeded by Brigadier-General Gib, from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

LIEUTENANT V. A. RICHARDS, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

THE 3rd Bengal Cavalry commenced its march for Sialkot, on 21st January.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT SALE HILL, commanding the Eastern Frontier District, will, on promotion to Major-General, vacate the command and proceed to England.

THE E Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, expects to arrive at Lucknow on the 24th February.

THE two garrison batteries from England which are to form the personnel of two Mountain Batteries, the No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, and the No. 1 battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, arrive in India, one at the end of the current month and the other at the beginning of March.

THE temporary movements of the 5th and 6th Bengal Infantry Regiments, as detailed below, have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—The entire regiment, 6th Native Infantry, proceeds from Dinapore to Alipore, to take the place of the 18th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Burma, as the head-quarters of a regiment is necessary in Calcutta. The 5th Bengal Infantry will be moved by rail from the camp at Delhi to Dinapore to take the place of the 6th regiment, leaving one company at Gorakhpore, its station, to take charge of the lines, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. LOCKHART, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Ferozepore.

LIEUTENANT H. M. Campbell, J Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the K Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND COLONEL A. S. HUNTER, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from the Home to the Indian establishment.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th January, as compared with the statement of the 23rd January:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 23. Rs.	Jan 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,72,654	50,51,591
do. do. at Branches	13,58,985	16,27,016
Other Deposits	2,39,25,015	2,40,76,512
Post Bills	94,826	19,620
Cash Credits undrawn	3,09,433	4,81,662
	4,31,67,903	4,37,56,580
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,02,732	32,89,446
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14,20,305	16,13,658
Loans, on Security of do.	22 42,006	24,25,662
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,120	3,202
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,76,50,180	1,72,72,219
Stamps	28,521	28,527
Dead Stock Rs. 5,75,697		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,10,473	3,10,697
Cash Balances with Correspondence	7,74,683	8,51,672
ash and Currency Notes	1,74,36,883	1,79,62,067
	4,31,67,903	4,37,56,580

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THE RE-CONSTITUTION OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.

PROPOSAL TO BUY OUT THE LANDLORDS.

THE Irish question continues to be hotly debated in the London papers, the *Times* giving up much space to letters and prognostications full of the gloomiest anticipations of the result of any concession to the claims for self-government, either local or national. None of the contributions on this subject have, however, made a sensation equal to that of Sir J. N. Stephen's letters, which we reproduced last week. These letters seem to have roused the ire of the Radicals, who see in the learned judge's "Cromwell and water" policy a suggestion of massacres similar to those of the great Puritan who smote the Canaanites so heavily. That way of dealing with a discontented population having been discredited by Chefket Pasha's more recent experiences, the Radicals take alarm and denounce it, the *Pall Mall* speaking with abhorrence of the "bloody-shirt" people that write to the *Times*, and scare the London public.

The most important contribution to the discussion is a paper signed "Economist" (who is identified with Mr. Giffen), in the *Statist*, containing a suggestion which, in the writer's opinion, would enable Home Rule to be granted to Ireland without exposing the property of the landlords to plunder, and without imposing any serious burden on the Imperial Exchequer. "Economist" describes his scheme as follows:—

The plan is for the Imperial Government (1) to buy out *every* landlord in Ireland, giving him Consols at par equal in nominal amount to twenty years' purchase of the present judicial rents; (2) to give the land free to the present occupier subject only to a rent-charge of one-half or two-thirds of the present judicial rent payable to the new local authorities in Ireland; and (3) to enforce the payments now made out of it in connection with the local government of Ireland. The plan is, in fact, to throw the cost of local government in Ireland upon Irish resources exclusively, and to give the Irish people the rent of the country for the purpose of conducting it. The conflict between landlords and people would thus come to an end. We need no longer fear that if we give Ireland Home Rule the property of the landlords would be confiscated.

BALANCING THE IMPERIAL EXCHEQUER.

It might be thought at first sight that the concession is extravagant, that we concede far too much to Ireland; but the truth is that the account would be nearly balanced as far as the Imperial Exchequer is concerned. Taking the rent of Ireland, as settled judicially, as above 23,000,000, the Consols at par to be given in exchange at twenty years' purchase would be £160,000,000 involving an annual charge of £4,800,000 upon the Imperial Exchequer. At present we spend annually upon Ireland for its local government—for law, prisons, police, education, and such matters—close upon £4,000,000 exclusive altogether of the outlay for the army of occupation, for the collection of revenue, and other Imperial matters which would still remain Imperial. If it is thought that the account should be exactly balanced, it could be arranged that the local authorities in Ireland should pay over to the Imperial Exchequer out of the rent-charge which they would be allowed to collect any sum needed to make up the difference between the cost of the Consols necessary to buy out the landlords and the amount now spent out of the Imperial Exchequer on the local government of Ireland.

THE RELIEF TO THE IRISH TENANTS.

The position as regards the Irish tenants would be, that where they now pay £8,000,000 they would have to pay only from four to five and a half millions. We are enabled to give them this advantage by means of the Imperial credit; but the emergency is one for which the Imperial credit should be used. Much of the present Irish difficulty is due to the fact that events have been fatal to the judicial rents fixed a few years ago. The subsequent fall of prices has upset the whole theory of judicial rents. It is not practicable to fix rents for fifteen years by external authority, because no one can foretell what the prices of agricultural produce will be. If prices go up no one cares; it is the landlord only who suffers. But if prices go down the tenants cannot pay, and so there is an end of judicial rents. In constituting a rent-charge of the kind described, it would of course be necessary to make special provision for cases where no judicial rents are fixed, or where land is in the occupation of the owner. But the scheme must be general. On all the land of Ireland there must be a rent-charge, the occupier becoming the owner subject to it, and the present owner being paid out by Consols in the way described. Where the present owner is also the occupier he would of course continue occupier or new owner under the new conditions, his present ownership being bought out.

[illegible] SCALE IN RENTS.

It would further be necessary, looking at [illegible] has happened regarding judicial rents, that provision should be made for varying the rent-charge according to the average changes in the prices of agricultural produce. The precedent of the arrangement for levying the tithe in England could be followed, or some analogous plan.

THE CONTROL OF THE POLICE.

In the event of a plan like what is here suggested being carried out, it would be possible, and even necessary, to let the new local authorities in Ireland have control of the police. They would have to be their own rent-charge collectors. The Imperial Government, however, would retain a small police force of its own to enforce the collection of Imperial taxes required for Imperial purposes and the Imperial laws relating to freedom of commerce and transit, and other matters which would remain Imperial as long as there was no "separation." As to what form of local self-government and local authority should be set up in Ireland I do not speculate. That there would be dangers in any form of Home Rule, even if the cardinal difficulty of the feud between landlords and tenants is got out of the way, goes without saying. But, this difficulty removed, the experiment of giving the Irish the very complete form of local self-government, and even a council in Dublin, would apparently become more tolerable than it would otherwise be. The difficulty that such a council could not be trusted to rule Ulster would, of course, be got over by giving Ulster a council of its own.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AT WESTMINSTER.

Whatever is done it would be necessary to reduce the representation of Ireland at Westminster. Its representation there, if it is given the direct control over its own local affairs, and if it receives the present of the large resources described, ought to be reduced to something like what the proportion of its contribution to Imperial revenues will be—that is to say, to something less than 5 per cent., or about 35 out of 670. Thirty-five Irish members in the House of Commons would probably be more useful to Ireland than the present eighty-five.

Sir Henry Gordon writes to call attention to the similarity of the views held by General Gordon, which appeared in the *Times* of December 3, 1880. Sir Henry encloses the following extract of a letter of the 1st December, 1880, by the late General Gordon, and which appeared in the *Times* of the 3rd of that month:—"My idea is, seeing a deadlock has occurred between the present landlords and tenants, the Government should purchase up the rights of the landlords over the whole or the greater part of Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Cavan and Donegal. The yearly rental of these districts is some four millions. If the Government give the landlords twenty years' purchase it would cost eighty millions, which at 3½ per cent. would give £2,800,000, of which £2,500,000 could be recovered. The lands would be Crown lands; they should be administered by a Land Commission, who would be supplemented by an Emigration Commission which might for a short time need £100,000. This would not injure the landlords, and so far as it is an interference with proprietary rights it is as just as is the law which forces Lord A. to allow a railway through his park, &c."

"It is a brilliant idea," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*; "how brilliant can only be seen by following the scheme out in detail, and noting how many difficulties it disposes of as it goes along. First and foremost, it clears the landlords out of the way, and thereby makes 'honest Home Rule' a possible and feasible thing. It thus demolishes at a stroke the first line of defence for the existing state of things in Ireland. What is the good, people have said, of all your fine-drawn schemes of Home Rule, and your elaboration of guarantees, so long as they all leave the Irish free to break the Ten Commandments at their own sweet will? Well, the great advantage of 'Economist's' scheme is that it saves the Ten Commandments by the excellent plan of removing all temptation to the breach of them. There cannot be any fear of an Irish Parliament plundering the landlords when there are no longer any landlords to plunder. But what, it will at once be said, of the giant landlord who under this scheme will have swallowed up the smaller landlords? What security is there against a strike against rent-charge to the State, instead of a strike against rent to the landlords? This has always been one of the great stumbling-blocks in the way of any scheme of expropriation, but the difficulty is most ingeniously turned by 'Economist's' proposal. For the Imperial Exchequer, it will be observed, has nothing to lose; it buys out the landlords, but gets its equivalent, not in rent-charges, which it will have to collect at its own peril, but in the remission of expenditure for local purposes in Ireland. And just as the English Government has nothing to lose, the Irish Government would have everything to lose by any new strike against rent; and what possible stronger combination of guarantees could there be than that? All the local forces in Ireland which are now enlisted against the law would be converted at a stroke to the side of law and order. The Irish papers express warm approval of the scheme which would buy out the landlords without oppressing the country with heavy outlay."

It is noted by the same paper that the *Times* makes two remarkable admissions which come oddly after the energetic advocacy of a coercive policy administered by a "stern and firm" Viceroy; first, after all, no special law, however severe, can avail against passive resistance which stops short of overt acts, and next that it may be a matter of some difficulty to get a nobleman of the requisite qualifications to accept the post of Viceroy.

A Scotch Radical member, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says the fear that an Irish Parliament would wage war on England is absurd:—

They are three millions against thirty-three millions. Even with a Parliament on College-green, all her fortresses and barracks will be occupied by Imperial troops. The Irish Parliament would be in the hollow of our hand; and, if such a step ever was required by Imperial interests, we could send a corporal's guard to close the door, even as Oliver Cromwell put an end to the Long Parliament.

There is perhaps more force in the second argument that is employed against Home Rule—that an Irish Parliament might be unkind to the Irish landlord. This is, in fact, the kernel of the whole controversy. The people who affect to be terrified by the prospect of a disunited kingdom are indeed terrified, but not on that account. What is in danger is not the Empire, but unfair and extortionate rents. The integrity of the Empire is a mere blind to delude the unthinking and the unwary; the solid interest that may be more or less imperilled is the landlord's pocket. What the landlords dread is a further approximation to fair rents, and, above all, a land-tax. Our present system of taxation in Ireland is a heartless joke. It consists in giving to him that

the direction of peasant proprietorship. The idea of 500,000 such sheep without a shepherd is something too terrible to contemplate.

WHAT THE LOYALISTS ITS DEMAND.

The Central News states that the executive committee of the loyal Irish Union of Great Britain and Ireland have issued a circular in which the policy of the Union is summed up as follows:—1. Establishment of local self-government in Ireland on a broad and equitable basis. 2. Representation in Parliament by a secretary and under-secretary chosen from the Irish members. 3. Establishment of denominational universities and schools partly supported by Government grants. 4. Establishment of a permanent Viceroy in the person of one of the royal family. 5. Encouragement of Irish industries by (a) allotting a fair share of Government work; and (b) by the encouragement and protection of the fisheries, the making of harbours of refuge, and the improvement of ports; (c) the judicious assistance, by loans, of railways, tramways, drainage, and other public works calculated to benefit the country. The Central News learns that Dr. H. Foster Burns, chairman of the committee of the Union with Mr. J. T. Godwin, B.A., and Mr. John E. Naghten barrister-at-law, are drafting a scheme of government for Ireland dealing with university education, local government, and especially the grand jury system and the police. There is reason to believe that the French gendarmerie system will be included in the scheme.

THE NATIONALIST PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

The Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party held their annual meeting in Dublin Mr. Parnell was absent, but fifty-eight members attended. After the election of Mr. Parnell as parliamentary chairman, a series of resolutions were passed. The first re-affirmed the inalienable right of the Irish people to legislate for themselves, and re-asserted their determination never to relax their efforts until legislative independence has been achieved. The second recorded satisfaction that in the late election "the majority of the representation of Ulster pledged to the cause of legislative independence [illegible] and we take this opportunity of conveying to our fellow-countrymen all [illegible] assurance and belief that in a native Parliament they will find every right and liberty they now enjoy respected and maintained." The third resolution was as follows:—That the consideration of the steps to be taken in view of the alarming condition of Irish agriculture, and the deplorable determination of the Irish landlords to enforce impossible rack-rents, of course, [illegible] to the adjourned meeting of the party, and that the urgent questions of legislation in reference to the education question and the present depressed condition of our artisans and labourers in the town and country, and the decaying state of our industries, be also adjourned for the consideration of the full party. The three remaining resolutions recorded thanks for the help afforded to the Irish National cause by the Irishmen in the United States and the colonies, to the Irish voters in England and Scotland, and to the National Registration Societies in Ireland. At the close of the proceedings twenty members started for England to attend the opening of Parliament.

MR. PARNELL AND MR. CALLAN.

A statement appears in the provincial press to the effect that charges of so serious a character are brought against Mr. Parnell in the election petition of Mr. Callan that their substantiation might have for effect the disqualification of Mr. Parnell from sitting in Parliament for seven years. The charges referred to in this statement are, it is said, based upon speeches delivered at Dundalk by Mr. Parnell Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly, and especially upon a letter and speeches of Mr. Harrington. In support of the petition it is stated that witnesses will be produced who will testify that their votes were cast against Mr. Callan instead of for him, in consequence of alleged false statements with reference to his past conduct made by one or all of the above gentlemen, and that these statements, having reference to matters involving political secrecy, have been construed as falling under the serious head of intimidation relating to the secrecy of the ballot. The supporters of the petition believe that, should their claim prove well founded, it would be impossible to dissociate Mr. Parnell from the action of his colleagues, and the penalties involved are imprisonment, fine, and the disqualification mentioned above.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was present on Monday at the second annual meeting of the Allotments and small Holdings Association, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The chairman (Mr. Jesse Collings) having stated that the time had now come when they must keep faith with the agricultural labourer and secure compulsory power for the purchase of land, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that he neither believed nor hoped that the new Parliament would be a long one, and if they did not do their best to redeem their promises the Liberal party would not deserve the support given them by the rural population in such large measure at the late election. Already the landowners were offering allotments by their own grace and favour, but was not enough; the principle must receive legislative sanction, and no settlement would be satisfactory which did not give the labourer a direct, independent and secure interest in the soil he cultivated. Thanks to the co-operation of the labourers, the Liberal party repaired in the counties the defeats which it suffered in some of the boroughs and practical advantages had been secured to the labourers themselves; great social and onward were awakening to a sense of their responsibilities and obligations, and self-appointed trustees of charities and their responsible Charity Commission itself were beginning to yield to the pressure of public opinion. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to explain, the principles of the Bill which had been prepared by the association, and which he said, would be introduced into Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

THE REPORTED ANNEXATION OF SAMOA BY GERMANY.

The reported annexation of Samoa is described as news of a highly disquieting character. On 1st Jan. it was announced in the Central News telegram from San Francisco that "the Germans have made a pretext for interfering with the government of the islands on the alleged ground of protecting the German traders. The King and chiefs of the native tribes have been wantonly insulted by the German officials; and so exasperated were the natives that, had it not been for the intervention of the British and American Consuls, the German residents on the islands would undoubtedly have been massacred. A force of German marines and sailors were landed directly afterwards from the German man-of-war *Albatross*, who forcibly took possession of the place, and before whom the King and his advisers have fled for safety. The Samoan flag was hauled down by the German Consul in the presence of the German forces. The natives are in the highest state of excitement, and a war is threatened, in which it is feared white men will suffer indiscriminately.

In official circles in Berlin, it is pretended that no direct intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office confirmatory of these statements. It is pointed out that such an act is precluded by the terms of the agreement between England, Germany and the United States, under which the Samoan Islands cannot be annexed by one of these countries without the concurrence of the other two. A telegram received from Berlin on Wednesday, however, says:—"It is announced on the highest authority that the German Government has received from Herr Weber, the German Consul at Samoa, a despatch which fully confirms the recent occurrences reported from that island. The soreness which has long prevailed between King Malietoa and the German officials, owing to the support accorded to his rival King Tomasesi led to an open ruptdre which, according to the German Consul's despatch, necessitated the landing of an armed force to protect the settlers and preserve order. The flag of King Malietoa was only hauled down after he had taken to flight. This despatch places the Samoan incident in a more favourable light than the version given by the English Consul at Samoa, which the *National Zeitung* says has been communicated to the German Government, and which runs as follows:—

"'From Consul Powell, Samoa, to the Secretary of State, London:—The King of Samoa has been driven from the seat of government by Weber. His flag has been hauled down by the German Consul with a force from the German man-of-war *Albatross*. The King has been insulted. A solemn protest has been made by British and American Consuls, whose presence alone prevented a German massacre. War imminent. Report current of German annexation.' The incident, however, is not likely to have any untoward result. Germany will respect all treaty rights, and a sufficient naval force will soon be in Samoan waters to protect settlers." A Reuter's telegram from New York states that Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, has been officially informed by the American Consul at Apia that Germany has seized Samoa. The American Consul at Samoa, in a letter written to his brother at San Francisco, states that he has constantly warned the United States Government that he feared Germany intended to seize Samoa, and expresses the opinion that if the seizure should take place it would be a death-blow to other foreign interests in Samoa.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME.

The Prince of Wales presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Council of the Gordon Boys' Home held at Marlborough House. Lord Napier of Magdala, in presenting a report of the executive committee, described a visit he had paid to the home, the progress of which, he said, was remarkable, considering the short time it had been established. The work, he said, was done in the spirit of the great soldier and Christian whom the institution commemorated, and the results were most gratifying. In moving that the report be accepted, the Prince of Wales spoke of the great anxiety which Generals Higginson and Tyndall had displayed in the organization and administration of the institution. The Duke of Edinburgh seconded the resolution. Lieutenant-General Higginson moved a resolution, declaring that the home cannot be developed without larger funds. Having described the course of industrial training adopted in the home, he remarked that the one great object Gordon had was to help the distressed; and he could not imagine that, when it was known what work was being done, the institution would fail for want of funds. In some subsequent observations, Lieut-General Higginson said he had reason to believe that there was a lady whose name could not be mentioned, and who attached a condition which he believed could be modified so as to meet their views, who was prepared to give no less a sum than £10,000 towards the funds of the institution. The Duke of Cambridge moved a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, in replying referred to some remarks which had been made as to the difficulty of raising funds or charities and said that he was ready, if it was thought desireable in the course of the year to have a public dinner to take the chair and invite many to attend and give as much as they could. He had great hopes that in that way, and from speeches that might be made the subject would be brought still more prominently before the public.

At a meeting of members of Parliament interested in the condition of the crofters held at Palace Chambers, Westminster, on Tuesday, it was agreed that Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., should be asked to move an amendment to the Address to the effect that evictions for rent in the Highlands and islands of Scotland ought to be suspended until the land laws affecting those parts of the kingdom are reformed. The preliminary steps were also taken for formulating an Independent Bill on the subject it being deem inexpedient to wait for the Government measure. The main proposals of the Bill will be the establishment of a land court for Scotland to adjudicate on disputes between owners and occupiers of land, the court to be empowered to decide upon rents and the conditions of tenure, and to order the provision of suitable houses and allotments of land on equitable terms to agricultural labourers. The measure will also provide for free sale and fixity of tenure, and will contain clauses empowering local authorities to borrow money for loans to crofters and cotters. Mr. Fraser Mackintosh, M.P., presided, and there was a considerable attendance of both Scotch and English members.

MR. GLADSTONE.

At the Hawarden rent audit Mr. William Henry Gladstone, responding to the toast of his father health said:—I am sure we all rejoice to think that he never was in better health and ready for work. A year or two ago certain rumours arose in this place as regards the probability of his relinquishing political life. This I had no authority to make. They were simply according to my own expectation at the time. They proved to be wrong and we have all seen and admired his renewed political energy at the advanced age of 76. We have seen him go up to take his place in the newly created Parliament, the result an Act which was the crown of the last session of Parliament. This Parliament, now in its first time representing all classes in the country, and with it rests the most momentous issues. The new phase of the Irish question will demand all its patriotism, firmness and wisdom and whatever course Mr. Gladstone may think fit to take I am sure it will be dictated by high and lofty motives of statesmanship. Though absent on this occasion he has not forgotten us, and I have in my hand some copies of a pamphlet on market-gardening which he desired I might hand to any of you who might feel interested in the subject.

THE *EDINBURGH* AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The writer of an article in the *Edinburgh*, dealing with Sir Henry Maine's Essays on Popular Government, takes occasion to canvass the measure of success which attended the Chamberlain programme in the course of the recent general election. In his opinion "party allegiance has been severely strained, and not unfrequently broken, by the attempt of Mr. Chamberlain and his associates to pervert the old principles of the Liberal cause;" with the result "that party feeling has lost, and independent conscientious political opinion has acquired a stronger influence," which the *Edinburgh* does not regret, believing that the best hopes of popular government lie in that direction. With regard to "arbitrary interference by organized bodies issuing a dictatorial mandate," the writer notes that "in the great centres of industry and intelligence it was found to be impossible to make these large and intelligent bodies the slaves of a caucus." But as to his programme, he thinks:—

Mr. Chamberlain may at least be congratulated on his sincerity. He sticks to the red flag, and apparently he believes in its future success. But in truth he has rendered greater services to the Conservative party than to his own; and his language compels the Moderate Liberals to prepare for fresh attacks on the part of men who have called themselves their allies, and have thriven under their protection.

There could be no clearer proof that the Radical leaders are bent on destroying the Liberal party, as it has hitherto existed, to repudiate its principles, and to contend for absolute mastery over its future action. Here we join issue with them. We appeal from their counsels as rash and unwise. The Liberal party owes by far the larger portion of its strength and success to the wisdom and moderation with which it has conducted a long series of useful reforms, and we utterly disbelieve that it is prepared to lend its name into the public ear to presumptuous ignorance and reckless agitation. It is probable that the Radical faction will eventually ally itself to the Irish Nationalists, from whom they are already separated by a very thin line, for the sake of will be purchased or supported a any price; and the result should be a reconstruction of English parties, on moderate liberal principles, which would unite all the political intelligence of the country in a common cause, to resist the progress of socialism, disorganization, and revolution.

We have discussed these outrageous and, we must add, insulting propositions at greater length on a former occasion, and we only quote them now to remind our readers how broad and deep is the chasm which divides the modern Radical from the old Liberal party. The attempt to fix rent by legislation or judicial interference with free contract is a revival in a new form of the usury laws which were designed to fix the value of money.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

The *Times* learns that important modifications are about to be made in the system of promotion in the higher ranks of the army. Inasmuch, it says, as selection is deemed necessary to the efficiency of the army by the Minister responsible to Parliament it is understood that the Duke of Cambridge, who naturally shrinks from the task himself, will seek to place no impediment in the way of its exercise by others. It is probable, therefore, that where selection is prescribed it will be entrusted to a promotion board composed of some of the senior general officers holding appointments at home. It would rest with this board to examine and determine the qualifications of those colonels whom it might appear desirable to promote to the rank of major-general by reason of their special ability and competence for command in the field, and without regard to their seniority. From the officers recommended the promotion board would form a list, and promotion would be given according to the position of the officer upon that list. It is not to be understood, however, that all vacancies on the general officers' establishment would thus be filled. A moiety would be reserved for seniority. Colonels who have long and meritoriously performed the duties of their profession will still have open to them the position of major-generals, and by them the commands of districts and other appointments of an ordinary kind may well be filled, while to the younger men showing special ability would naturally be assigned positions of a more critical kind, such, we may assume, as those in connection with which active service might arise, or where personal experience in the field might be advantageously utilized. The new system, in fact, would be an admixture in equal proportions of fairly competent seniority and of well-proved special capacity for command. This formal recognition of the latter element is the most important feature of the new arrangement. The principle is for the first time admitted that professional ability has at least an equal title to consideration with age. The army is rescued from the exceptional position it has hitherto occupied in this respect among the great public departments.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

In the House of Commons on January 13th, the Speaker said:—Before hon. members come to the table to take their oaths, it is my duty to inform the House that I have received a letter from the right hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of this House with respect to the proceeding as affecting the hon. gentleman the junior member for Northampton. I have thought it my duty, under the very exceptional circumstances of the moment, and inasmuch as by the nature of the case there can be no debate, to put the House in possession of the main facts of this letter, and also of another notice or letter which I have received from the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Cambridge, signed by himself and by the hon. member for the Honiton Division of the country of Devonshire. The letter of the right hon. gentleman the member for Bristol contains an historical retrospect of the case, which I do not propose to read to the House. (Cheers from below the Opposition gangway.) It is, as far as I know, a statement of mere facts, and it is not necessary to put the House in possession of those facts. The letter concludes by putting an important question, which it is my duty, I think to read in the very words that the right hon. gentleman has used. It is as follows:—"It will thus be seen that the House of Commons consistently, and notwithstanding new writs and fresh elections of Mr. Bradlaugh, has refused to permit him to repeat words which in his case would be simply an act of profanation. The Court of Appeal has decided by a judgment which the House of Commons could not but recognise that Mr. Bradlaugh was incapable of taking an oath. (Hear, hear, and No, no.) No one doubts his identity (laughter), and I am advised that, as a matter of law, a state of facts once established is presumed to exist, until the contrary is proved. (No.) Until the House of Commons is fully constituted any action by the House is difficult, if not impossible. I therefore respectfully submit for your consideration, in view of the facts to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be permitted to go through the form of taking the oath without an opportunity being afforded to the House of expressing its opinion upon a proceeding which I believe if fully constituted it would decline to sanction.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, M. E. Hicks Beach."

The other notice to which I referred, from the right hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge University (Mr. Raikes) and the member for the county of Devon (Sir J. Kennaway), contains also an historical retrospect of the case (laughter), and differs very slightly indeed from the letter which I have just read, except in calling my attention to the fact of the appearance of a newspaper styled the *National Reformer* of January 10, 1886. The right hon. gentleman and his colleague conclude with a protest and ask my opinion upon a point of order. I have said that I deemed it my duty under exceptional and extraordinary circumstances to read these letters to the House. I think it may be to the convenience of the House, before the House is constituted and before members come to the table to take their oaths, that I should state my view—a view arrived at after full consideration—of what ought to be my conduct in the course of these proceedings. (Hear, hear.) It will be observed that the statements made by the right hon. gentlemen to whom I have referred allude to proceedings in a former Parliament, that in no case cited does the Speaker take original and independent authority upon himself. (Hear, hear.) It is always by the action of the House in consequence of something that has occurred during that Parliament. We are assembled in a new Parliament. I know nothing of the resolutions of the past. (Opposition cheers.) They have lapsed, they are void, they are of no effect in reference to this case. (Loud Opposition cheers.) It is the right, the legal statutable obligation of members when returned to this House to come to this table and take the oath prescribed by statute. (Hear, hear.) I have no authority, I have no right orginal or delegated to interfere between an hon. member and his taking of the oath. (Hear hear.) I have been further asked whether when the House is completed and after a quorum has been constituted it would be competent for a motion to be made and agreed to between the hon. member for Northampton and his taking of the oath. I have come clearly and without hesitation to the conclusion that it would neither be my duty to prohibit the hon. gentleman coming up or to permit a motion to be made standing between him and his taking of the oath (Cheers.) The hon. member takes that oath under whatever risks may attach to him in a court of law. (Hear, hear.) But it is not for me, I respectfully submit to this House, to enter into any inquisition (Opposition cheers) as to what may be the opinion of a member when he comes to the table to take the oath. I am bound and the House is bound by the forms of this House and by the legal obligation and rights of members. If a member comes to this table and offers to take the oath, I know of no right whatever to intervene between him and the performance of a legal and statutable duty. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I ask, by the indulgence of the House, to be permitted to make one observation. (Cries of "Why?" and "from the Opposition.)

The Speaker. I must remind the right hon. gentleman that a debate cannot now be initiated. No doubt the right hon. gentleman rises to a point of order. ("No, no," and "Hear, hear.")

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I understand, Sir, your answer to the question which I put to you to be that you will not intervene yourself in this matter, nor will you permit the intervention of any other member, of this House with a motion. However much I, Sir, or any other member of this House—(Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker.—I must remind the right hon. gentleman of the question I wish to put between me calling my attention to a point of order and making a speech. The right hon. gentleman is not allowed to make a speech without himself taking the oath (Hear, hear.)

The hon. member advanced to the side of the table, and, from a book containing a register of members according to counties in alphabetical order, called out the names of the members for the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, and Cambridge. Some of these members answered to their names amid a crowd of members who had surrounded two small tables placed in the centre of the floor, on each of which had been placed ten copies of the oath and ten Testaments. Many of these were taken up by members whose names had not been called, but the first 20 included Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Magniac, and Baron Rothschild. The clerk advanced near to the two tables, and, in his hearing, the group of 20 read the words of the oath and then kissed the book. These 20 members then pushed their way to the Ministerial side of the permanent table to sign the roll, and after doing that they were singly introduced by the clerk to the Speaker, with whom the book had been left. Meanwhile such a crowd of members had gathered round the two temporary tables that the attempt to administer the oath to group of 20 at those tables was given up, and members passed slowly forward to the table and took the oath singly or two or three at a time. The Speaker once rose and said that if members would take their seats the block would be prevented, and a few members did so, but the pressure from behind was as great as before, and members stood for a long time slowly [illegible] the table. Mr. Bradlaugh was among the members standing outside the first group of 20 who took the oath, but another score or more had been sworn before a book, and a copy of the oath were handed to him. He stood for a long time with them in his hands near the Mace at the foot of the table, and when it appeared to be supposed that he might be included in a small group of members to whom the Assistant Clerk administered the oath on the opposite side of the table. Mr. Bradlaugh read the words from the card and was distinctly heard to kiss the book. This was at a quarter-past 3 o'clock. So great was the pressure towards the Ministerial side of the table on the part of members who succeeded in taking the oath, signing the book, and getting away that no less than half an hour elapsed before Mr. Bradlaugh and others about him reached the clerk. Mr. Bradlaugh then appeared to state that he had already taken the oath but, at the request of the clerk, he read it again and kissed the book; and at 4 o'clock he signed the roll, was introduced to the Speaker and shook hands with the right hon. gentleman without provoking any demonstration on the part of the members present.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The eleventh Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened on Tuesday Jan. 12 by commission with the usual formalities. The Queen, however, formally opened Parliament on Jan. 21. The Lords Commissioners on Jan. 12 were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Aldesleigh, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Coventry, and Lord Barrington. After the members of the House of Commons had been summoned to the Upper House, the Royal Commission was read, and the Lord Chancellor said it would be convenient that the Commons should elect a suitable and proper person to be their Speaker, such person to be presented in that House next day for her Majesty's royal approbation. The members having returned, Sir John Mowbray moved the re-election of Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel as Speaker. This was seconded by Mr. John Bright, and, after a protest from Mr. Justin McCarthy on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary party, Mr. Peel was conducted to the chair. Subsequently speeches congratulating Mr. Peel on his re-election were made and Sir M. Hicks Beach and Mr. Gladstone, and the House adjourned until next day.

When the House of Commons met on Wednesday afternoon, there was a very full attendance of members, and the scene presented was, had a touch of the chrysalis about him; for the royal approval had still to be given to the choice of the House of Commons, and therefore Mr. Peel for a time was in a state of imperfect development. He wore a wig, it is true, but the wig was a small one, and lacked all the amplitude and majesty of the full-bottomed variety, and the right honourable gentleman was not robed in the Speaker's flowing silk. He went, accompanied by a large gathering of members, to the bar of the House of Lords, where he humbly submitted himself to her Majesty's pleasure, and was graciously assured by the Lord Chancellor that Her Majesty was ready to allow him, notwithstanding that Mr. Mackay exhibited a large map of Europe and explained the national divisions. Ultimately the king agreed to send an officer to meet the Bishop and convey him, not to Uganda, but to the south end of the lake. Meanwhile he was to await further orders. If he were accompanied by many Europeans, then the fears of the chiefs would be justified; but if he were alone, then his coming would be allowed.

It is hoped, therefore, that the statement that the Bishop was a prisoner only means that Mwanga's officer was executing the above orders. As to the alleged secret orders to assassinate him, the missionaries have frequently been doomed to death by influential chiefs, but the king and the prime minister have always shrunk from so extreme a step. The missionaries have been more than eight years in the country without a single death from any cause. Last January, three boys were tortured and put to death by a chief for resorting to them, but that was only a passing burst of fury, and so late as July last a congregation of more than 150 persons were attending the Sunday services, and hundreds were diligently learning to read.

Mrs. Hannington, the wife of the Bishop of Mombass, who is staying at Brighton, does not appear to attach any serious importance to the news received by Reuter's Agency from Zanzibar, so far as it affects the safety of her husband's life. In her previous letters the Bishop had acquainted her with the opposition likely to arise from the jealous nature of the King, and reports received by the Church Missionary Society have repeatedly recorded the arrest of missionaries in the district, but without any serious results following. The reason the Bishop had chosen the new route was that it was considered shorter and healthier than the lower route, which was fever stricken. The fact that he was within two days' journey of Uganda when arrested, Mrs. Hannington thinks, shows that he had crossed the Massi country and reached Karrirondo, on the north-east side of the Lake Nyanza. There, she thinks, he must have been met by the King's people and taken south to Msalala. From this point the mails are sent to Zanzibar every six weeks by runners, and it is considered the news of the Bishop's arrest was received by this route. Mrs. Hannington received her last news direct from the Bishop on the 11th of August last. He was then about 200 miles from Mombass. He then said he did not think there was much cause for fear, or very much to encourage. He has had to encounter difficulties, one of the principal being that he had been unable to get interpreters from the Massi people, who were a very fierce tribe to pass through. The next news received was through Mr. Mackay's letter, the purport of which has been published.

INDIAN EXPERIENCE FOR IRISH EXPERIMENTS.

In publishing the following communication by An Anglo-Indian, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Englishmen, who throw up their hands in despair at the Irish question, and declare it insoluble, may usefully be reminded of the very different way in which we have tackled not less difficult problems of Government in India:—

The political aspect of Irish Home Rule not unnaturally absorbs all interest in the first moments of discussion. Will Home Rule make for separation, anarchy, lawlessness, the fury of the Red Republic, as the despondent predict? or will it result, as not a few hope, in a more contented, law-abiding people, weighted at last with a sense of responsibility, and forced to the tardy admission that Ireland alone is now the sole arbiter of its own fates? Such is the political aspect of the problem. But the problem has other aspects which are worthy of examination. When the details of any scheme of Home Rule come to be worked out, some extremely important questions of finance and administration will present themselves, and on their correct solution the success of the experiment in a great measure will depend. With regard to these questions it may be useful to note that we are not unprovided with expedients and devices which have been tried elsewhere and found to work. The federal system in any shape or form is a novelty to the English mind, and instinctively men turn, when the idea is forced upon them, to the American Constitution, and endeavour to hammer out of it some principles of finance and administration which may do duty in the present emergency. But without disparaging the American model we ought not to overlook the valuable hints which the modern political system of British India, as developed by Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon successively, affords. Home Rule, indeed, is a phrase scarcely applicable to the financial and administrative independence which the several provinces of British India enjoy. But this autonomy is very large and real—to a degree, in fact, unsuspected by the outer world—and the manner in which it works and the checks to which it is subject in relation to the Supreme Government throw no inconsiderable light on the minor aspects of the Irish problem.

Decentralization in India, so far as it has yet gone, has been pursued in two directions: first, by the creation of local Legislative Councils in the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay and in the overgrown province of Bengal; secondly, by surrendering to all the provinces a very large powers of administration and financial control, assigning to them specified heads of revenue by way of income and requiring them to provide from the income thus assigned certain specified services and liabilities. Of the local Legislative Councils it is unnecessary to say much, as their constitution would not serve as a model for Ireland. They are small assemblies, and the members are either officials or non-officials nominated by the Government. Their functions are exclusively legislative, and they have no power to interpose with any act of the Executive Government. Notwithstanding this, they very fairly represent and often give free expression to public opinion, and any unpopular Government bill is pretty sure to be sharply criticised and strongly opposed. It is more to the point as regards the subject to which the legislative powers of those local councils are confined. They may not take into consideration the constitution of the Indian Government, nor any parliamentary statute, nor the unwritten English law as to allegiance and sovereignty, nor military discipline, nor foreign relations. They are under similar restrictions with regard to measures affecting the general taxation of British India, the currency, the post office, the telegraphs, the penal code, patent or copyright. Despite these restrictions, a large sphere of domestic and fiscal legislation is open to local Legislatures. They can remodel the Land Revenue Law, as in Bombay or frame a municipal code; or impose cesses and cesses for local and provincial purposes; or regulate the excise, the administration of forests, canals, and ports; or provide for the registration of Mahommedan marriages and divorces. It may be safely affirmed that this subject practically affect the interests of the great mass of the people quite as much as those reserved to the Supreme Legislature. And it is something that legislative projects of this nature should be dealt with by councils which never have before them any exhibit the features of a popular representative assembly, are at any rate informed with local knowledge and local sympathies. It may be noted that Acts of local Legislatures require the assent of the Viceroy, and it is made expressly their duty to veto any provision in a local Act which conflicts with a provision in any Act of the Indian Legislature is in legal phraseology *ultra vires*, and will not be given effect to by the courts. Similar limitations, both as to subjects of legislation and [illegible] the Supreme Government, would, of course, be found? Why should not the Irish Executive be put under contract like an Indian province, certain sources of revenue being either wholly allotted to it or divided between it and the Imperial Government, and certain heads of expenditure, which are now charged to the Consolidated Fund, handed over to Ireland? At present the Imperial Parliament grants over £700,000 a year to Ireland for elementary education, £1,400,000 for constabulary, a quarter of a million for prisons, another quarter of a million on account of the Local Government Board and the superior courts, and so on. Let all these and other similar items be consolidated, and let an equivalent share of the Irish Customs, Excise, stamps, property and income-tax be assigned to the Irish provincial exchequer to meet these charges. The administration of the transferred services would be under the control of the Irish Executive, and evrey incentive would be given to thrifty management and wise economy. To discuss the extent of the supervision to be exercised by the English Treasury would lead to undesirable detail. The scope of the present article is confined to inviting attention to the interesting and it is believed valuable analogy which the political system of modern India suggests.

THE BAYONET SCARE.

Lieut.-Col. W. Hope writes as follows to the *St. James' Gazette* in reference to the serious discovery of defective bayonets:—This time it is once more the bayonets; but it is always the Ordnance Department. On the bayonets of the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment being tested at Aldershot the other day, "out of about 700 bayonets 55 broke while being tested, and 180 were found to be soft and otherwise defective." (See *Times.*) Well, Sir, how long is this to last? I answer, so long as the present corrupt Ordnance Department is not overhauled. That is the department which supplies "cartridges that jam, bayonets that bend, and swords that won't cut. I thoroughly exposed its perfidious organization in your columns in July last. Nothing has been done since, and I call for [illegible] this department. Not a departmental inquiry, but [illegible] closed doors, but a public inquiry of some sort, either before a Royal Commission or a Select Committee of one of the House of Parliament. And if I am allowed to act as counsel, as I will be, I will ask why, why their guns burst, why their cartridges jam, why their bayonets break and bend and why their swords won't cut. They will also know why steel is purchased in Germany and not in Sheffield. I am proud to say Sir that I have been at war with the Ordnance Department ever since the month of December 1856 and I hope at last to see it broken up as a gigantic nest of jobbery and robbery of the taxpayers. These are strong words; but I am ready to justify them. Will the Department face an inquiry?

THE ARREST OF BISHOP HANNINGTON.

The announcement of the arrest and probable execution of Bishop Hannington by the King of Uganda has produced a painful sensation in Brighton, where the Bishop was well known. It is some months since any direct news was obtained by the family from the Bishop himself, but, through the medium of the Church Missionary Society's agents, his wife, who lives at Hurst, lately learned that her husband was in danger owing to the jealousy of the King of Uganda. In fact the Bishop while attempting to effect his journey by the new route was informed that the King had issued a most hostile party to stop his progress. In consequence of this he had to retrace his steps in order to continue his journey by the old route.

Bishop Hannington, Missionary Bishop of the Church of England in Eastern Equatorial Africa specially for the missionary Society, started in July 1885, for the furthest mission inland, that of Uganda, on the northern shores of the Victoria Nyanza. The ordinary route thither has been from the coast opposite Zanzibar due west to Unyanzembe, then northward to the south end of the Victoria Nyanza, and then across that great lake (200 miles) to Uganda—nearly 1,000 miles in all Bishop Hannington tried a new and more northerly route, inland from Mombasa, past Mount Killimanjaro and through the Masai country, first visited two years ago by Mr. Joseph Thomson of the Royal Geographical Society. This route if found feasible would be much shorter. The Bishop was last heard of on August 10, near Ulu, about half-way to the lake. He was accompanied by the Rev. William Jones, a native African clergyman, and a band of black porters.

Meanwhile, intimation of his proposed journey reached the missionaries already in Uganda at the end of September. A letter from Mr. A. M. Mackay (the most experienced of the party, who has been in Africa since 1876, was received by the Church Missionary Society on December 21, dated October 3. He stated that on hearing of the Bishop's plans, he went to the King of Uganda, Mwanga (son of the well-known Mtesa, who died in 1884) and asked leave to take the mission boat and go to the east end of the lake to meet him and bring him to Uganda. The King at first consented, but the great chiefs objected. There was much alarm in the country at the rumour of German annexation, and especially of a supposed attack by the German fleet on Zanzibar; rumours which were industriously circulated by the Arab traders with many exaggerations. The Bishop's coming by a new route direct from the coast was connected with the rumoured German invasion—all Europeans being regarded as alike, notwithstanding that Mr. Mackay exhibited a large map of Europe and explained the national divisions. Ultimately the king agreed to send an officer to meet the Bishop and convey him, not to Uganda, but to the south end of the lake. Meanwhile he was to await further orders. If he were accompanied by many Europeans, then the fears of the chiefs would be justified; but if he were alone, then his coming would be allowed.

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MADRAS.

Death of the Postmaster-General of Madras.—We regret to announce the death, at Dent's Garden Hotel, of Mr. Charles W. Hutchinson, Postmaster-General of Madras. He had been for several years a martyr to gout. On the 23rd ultimo he sustained a severe bereavement by the death of his wife. On the 1st instant, he obtained two months' privilege leave, and Mr. M. Hammick, C.S., was appointed to act for him. His first appointment, we believe, was made on the 1st May, 1860, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Mail Cart and Government Waggon Train Service in the Indore district. From that appointment he was promoted to be Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces, and in June, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster-General at Madras. His penultimate predecessor in the Postmaster-Generalship had been Major the Hon'ble J. R. Bourke, brother of the late Earl Mayo, the Viceroy; and his immediate predecessor was Mr. Gribbie Turner, C.S. The interment will take place this evening, at St. George's Cathedral Cemetery.—*Mail.*

HIGH COURT—February 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

644-85—Payne, G and S—Abdool Russool Cassum and another vs Ebrahim Peerbhoy and another—Tobin and R

Long Causes.

522-78—Tyabjee and D—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Haji Adujee Peerbhoy and Another—Mirza H M.
309-82—Macfarlane and E—Haji Tar Mahomed Kasack and others vs Jan Mahomed Hassum and another
317-81—Janardhan G—Lowjee Kassaichund vs Thakur Bhupatisinhji Ramsya—Wilkin and D
380-84—Hore, L and D—Yenayek Vishwanath vs Nanabhoy Vishwanath and others—Bicknell and S and In person.
354-84—Tyabjee and D—(for pauper)—Luximbai vs Premjee Isaur—Janardhan G
91-81—Balkrisana and B—Chandbhoy Anunjee and another vs Ebrahimbai and other—Inverarity and D, and In person.
1505-84—Tyabjee and D—Ramjee Abbaji Chowan and another vs Amina Hakma and others—Balkrishna and H (S C C)
405-84—Mulji B B—Purshotum Narronji vs Mooljhund Bhimjee.
338-84—Craigie L and O—L A Wallace and others vs U A Turner and others.
394-84—Thakurdas D and C—Jan Mahomed Cassum vs Jan Mahomed bin Rajab—Tyabjee and S
414-85—Khunderao N (for pauper)—Naseer Mahomed vs Bai Rajbai and others—Payne G and S.
307-85—Bhaichand H—Anandi vs Shaik Ismaijii Jewabhoy and others—F Tyabjee and D.

Before the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn.)
For Judgment.

93-85—Tobin and R—D David and others vs Samuel Elijah and others—Payne G and S. Trabji and D. and Thakurdas D and Chapsey.

Short Causes.

351-85—Jefferson B and D—Punsookrai Ramchunrai and another vs Dodraj Ganeshlal and others—Part heard.
424-85—Nanu and H—Hormusji Bomanjee Jijibhoy vs. Martin Cohen.
484-85—Little, S F and N—G H Dick and others vs. Pranjivan Koobair.
580-85—J. C. Cama—Narayan Hunmuntrao vs. Bapujee Haribu and another.
520-85—Tyabji and D—Premji Ludha vs. Dossa Doongersey and others—Little S F and N.
3-86—Little, S F and N—Pelly and Co vs Veerjee Purshotum—In person
5-86—Little, S F and N—Pelly and Co vs Succoor Villee Mahomed and another
For Long Causes,
260-85—A F Turner—A Frankei vs Soundy and Co—Chalk and W—Part heard.
403-85—Muljee B B—Jairaj Makarj and others vs Gordhandas Khatao and others—Partheard.
362-85—M H Khan—Thacker Govindjee Jadowjee vs Thacker Veerji Lodha and another—K Wilkin.
363-85—Ardesir and H—Mithibai vs Shawakshaw Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson B and D.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLI